FACTS AND FIGURES FRANKLIN COUNTY OHIO

By LEVI T. STRADER

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THE AMERICAN FLAG.

On June 14, 1777, the American Flag was adopted by Congress, being thirteen alternate red and white stripes with the Union of thirteen stars, white, in a blue field. Prior to this it appears that different flags had been used, varying according to the taste of the different colonies and the regiments bearing them. The first American Flag displayed in South Carolina was blue, with a crescent in one corner, and was hoisted by Colonel Moultrie at James Island, S. C., on September 13, 1775; while General Putnam had unfurled at Prospect Hill, on July 18, 1775, a flag which bore the motto, "An appeal to Heaven," on one side, and on the other, "Qui transtulit sustinet." The great Union flag, which was adopted by the army on January 2, 1776, had thirteen alternate red and white stripes, and the Union is believed to have been the same as that in the British Union Jack. In February, 1776, Colonel Gadsen, of South Carolina, presented to the Congress of that State a standard to be used by the commander-in-chief of the American Navy, which had a yellow field with a representation of a rattlesnake in the center about to strike, underneath of which were the words, "Don't tread on me." A rattlesnake, in the act of striking, was a favorite emblem during the early period of the Revolution. William J. Canby, in a paper read before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, states that the first American flag, according to the design and approval of Congress, was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, in the house No. 239 (old number 80) Arch Street, and which is still standing. It is narrated that after the design had been decided upon by Congress, Colonel George Ross and General Washington asked Mrs. Ross to make the flag, but on the submission of the design she stated that the stars were wrong, having six points in lieu of five. The design was accordingly corrected. Mrs. Ross made the flag which was accepted by Congress, and for several years she furnished the government with all its National flags, necessarily having assistance in their manufacture.

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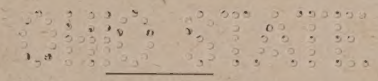
FACTS AND FIGURES

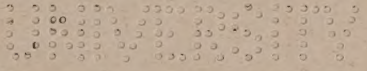
OF

FRANKLIN COUNTY OHIO

By LEVI T. STRADER.

SHOWING A COMPLETE LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS; COUNTY BUILDINGS; INDEBTEDNESS OF COUNTY; VALUATION OF TAX DUPLICATE; AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED; VOTE ON THE LOCATION OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY AND THE DONATION BY THE COUNTY OF $300,000.00 IN ORDER TO GET SAME; ORIGINAL TOWN OF COLUMBUS; ORGANIZATION OF THE BOROUGH OF COLUMBUS; THE BUILDING OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL; FRANKLIN COUNTY EX-SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT; MILITARY CAMPS; CAMP CHASE, CAMP JACKSON, CAMP THOMAS, AND UNITED STATES GARRISON CAMP BUSHNELL; NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF TOWNSHIP CLERKS; TOWNSHIP AND SCHOOL TREASURERS; PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION; ALSO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE; FRANKLIN PARK; SOLDIERS RELIEF COMMISSION; JANITORS OF COURT HOUSE; BOARD OF ELECTIONS; COLUMBUS LAW LIBRARY; COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS; COUNTY INFIRMARY; MORGUE; CHILDRENS HOME; DECENNIAL APPRAISEMENT OF REAL ESTATE, AND SEVERAL OTHER ITEMS OF FACTS FROM THE RECORDS.





COLUMBUS, OHIO.

1899.

OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY

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FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO.

Franklin County was first settled in 1797, the point being the site upon which Franklinton was subsequently laid out. The next settlement was made upon Darby Creek, and the third, a scattering of pioneer cabins along Alum Creek, was made in the summer of 1798. About the same time a few settlers located at the mouth of Big Belly (now Gahanna) Creek. The settlement followed the banks of this stream throughout the territory of what is now Franklin County. After the year 1800 the influx of population was steady and quite rapid, so that the country was soon occupied by a number of people, and its resources began to be developed in such a manner as to encourage others to come.

Population in	1820—10,300.	1830—14,756.
	1840—24,880.	1850—34,132.
	1860—50,361.	1870—63,524.

(From the History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties.)

FACTS AND FIGURES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

WHO HAVE PRESIDED AT THE FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

[From W. T. Martin's History.]

1803. Wyllis Sillman.
1804. Levin Belt.
1805. Robert Slaughter.
1807. Levin Belt.
1810. William Wilson.
1812. John Thompson.
1816. Orrin Parish. Elected for seven years. Resigned 1819.
1819. Frederick Grimpe. By appointment.
1820. John A McDowell. Elected. Died 1823.
1823. Gustavus Swan. Appointed, elected, and afterward promoted to the Supreme bench.
1830. Frederick Grimpe. Elected; afterward promoted to Supreme bench.
1834. Joseph R. Swan. Elected.
1841. Joseph R. Swan. Elected.
1848. J. L. Torbet.

On the second Monday in February, 1852, this office was abolished by the new constitution.

1851. James L. Bates was elected under the new organization of the courts for five years, commencing the second Monday of February, 1852.
1856. James L. Bates. Elected. (No opposition.)

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1803. John Dill, David Jamison, and Joseph Foos. Elected for seven years.
1808. William Thompson. By appointment, in place of Foos, resigned.
1809. Isaac Minor. Elected in place of Thompson.
1810. Minor fell within bounds of Madison County when that county was created.

1810. Robert Shannon, William Reed, and Alexander Morrison. Elected.

1814. Arthur O'Harra. By appointment, in place of Reed, who resigned to become a candidate, but failed.

1815. William Reed was again elected, to succeed O'Harra.

1817. Samuel G. Flenniken and David Smith, in place of Shannon and Morrison.

1819. Recompence Stansbery. By appointment, in place of Reed (deceased).

1820. Abner Lord. Elected, in Stanbery's place.

1821. Edward Livingston. Appointed, in place of Lord (deceased).

1822. Edward Livingston. Elected.

1822. John Kerr. Appointed, and then elected in place of Smith, resigned.

1823. Thomas Johnston. By appointment, in place of Kerr (deceased).

1824. Arora Buttles. Elected in Johnston's place; and Samuel G. Flenniken, re-elected.

1829. William McElvain. Elected in Livingston's place.

1831. Arora Buttles and Samuel G. Flenniken. Re-elected.

1836. Adam Reed. In place of William McElvain.

1837. William McElvain. In place of Arora Buttles.

1838. Christian Heyl, in place of A. Reed (deceased), and Samuel G. Flenniken, re-elected.

1843. James Dalzell. By appointment, in place of William McElvain (deceased).

1844. John A. Lazell. Elected, in place of James Dalzell.

1845. John Landis, in place of Fleniken (deceased), and C. Heyl, re-elected. William T. Martin elected in place of Lazell.

1852. Office of Associate Judge was abolished by the new constitution.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

DISTRICT 5, SUBDIVISION 3—WITH DATES OF COMMISSION.

James L. Bates, January 16, 1852; January 23, 1857; November 8, 1861.

John L. Greene, December 12, 1866.

Joseph Olds, April 17, 1868; additional judge; term begins May 11, 1868.

John L. Green, October 26, 1876.

Edward F. Bingham, April 25, 1873. Term begins May 11, 1873.

Edward F. Bingham, April 23, 1878. Five years from May 11, 1878.

Eli P. Evans, April 23, 1878. Five years from first Monday of May 18, 1878.

George Lincoln, November 18, 1879. Term begins February, 1880.

Hawley J. Wylie, December 7, 1881.

Edward F. Bingham, April 28, 1883. Term begins May 11, 1883.

Eli P. Evans, May 2, 1883. Term begins first Monday in May, 1883.

Thomas J. Duncan, December 3, 1886. Term begins February 9, 1887. Term ends February 8, 1892.

Eli P. Evans, January 14, 1888; additional judge under act of April 15, 1882. Term begins first Monday in May. Elected for five years. Term begins May 7, 1888. Term ends May, 1893.

David F. Pugh, April 7, 1888. Unexpired term, ending May 14, 1888.

David F. Pugh. Additional judge under act of February, 1868. Term begins (second Monday in May) May 14, 1888. Term ends May, 1893.

Isaac N. Abernathy, November 3, 1889. Additional judge, succeeding Lincoln. Term begins February 9, 1890. Term ends February 8, 1895.

Thomas J. Duncan, January 14, 1892. Term begins February 9, 1892. Term ends February 8, 1897.

Eli P. Evans, February 2, 1893. Additional judge. Re-elected. Term begins May 1, 1893. Term ends May 1, 1898.

David F. Pugh, April 10, 1893. Additional judge under act of February 24, 1868. Term begins May 8, 1893. Term ends May 8, 1898.

Dewitt C. Badger, April 10, 1893. Additional judge under act of May 15, 1893. Term begins (second Monday in May) May 8, 1893. Term ends May 8, 1898.

Thomas M. Bigger, November 18, 1896. Term begins February 8, 1897. Term ends February 8, 1902.

Curtis C. Williams, November 19, 1897. Additional judge. Term begins May 1, 1898. Term ends May 1, 1903.

Dewitt C. Badger, November 19, 1897. Additional judge. Re-elected. Term begins May 1, 1898. Term ends May 1, 1903.

Eli P. Evans, November 19, 1897. Additional judge. Re-elected. Term begins May 1, 1898. Term ends May 1, 1903.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

The office of County Auditor was created by the Legislature at the session of 1820-1821.

In March, 1821, Joseph Grate was appointed by the Board of County Commissioners the first Auditor of Franklin County.

Since March, 1821, the different Auditors were: Joseph Grate, Zachariah Mills, then again Joseph Grate, until 1826, was elected for two

years, but died a few days after election. John C. Broderick was appointed for one year. In 1827, he was elected, and served six terms. In 1839, Frederick Cole was elected, and served three terms. Smithson E. Wright served two terms. Holderman Crary served two terms. In 1853 John M. Pugh was elected and served two terms. In 1857 John Phillips was elected. October 16, 1861, Matthias Martin was commissioned and served two terms. December 14, 1865, Thomas Arnold was commissioned. October 21, 1867, Samuel Kile was commissioned and served two terms. October 19, 1874, Levi T. Strader was commissioned and served four years. November 2, 1878, Emil Kiesewetter was commissioned for three years (term changed). Commissioned again October 29, 1881, and served until February 13, 1884. Frank J. Reinhard was appointed by County Commissioners. (Kiewetted, Auditor of State.) November 8, 1884, Frank J. Reinhard was elected for two years. November 16, 1887, elected for three years, and November 22, 1887, was appointed. November 11, 1890, Henry J. Carew was elected for three years, taking the office in October, 1891, and serving one term.

The present Auditor, William H. Halliday, took the office October 15, 1894, for a term of three years, and again October 15, 1897, for a term of three years. Time expires October 15, 1900.

The duties of the County Auditor in a county as large as Franklin, with a large city within its borders, are manifold and complicated. It is of the utmost consequence to taxpayers and the public generally. During the years real property is required to be assessed, to look after plat books, assessor's instructions, tax lists, correct appraisements, board of equalization, etc. I will name some of the duties, all of which require care and accuracy, making up the grand tax duplicates of the county. Apply the rates of taxation to each and every separate entry of land and personal property throughout the county; after the estimates are made, and certified, in June, from the State, from the County Commissioners, from the different Boards of Education, township trustees, corporation levies, made by town and city councils. When the tax duplicates are made, values footed, tax figured, and proven up, recapitulated, in the different localities (forty-four in Franklin County), the abstract of the tax duplicate is made, showing taxes levied for each purpose—State of Ohio, general revenue fund, State sinking fund, State university fund, and State common school fund, county general expense fund, county poor fund, county children's home fund, county bridge fund, county debts, roads and township taxes, schools (pay of teachers, contingent bonds and interest) . Corporation tax, etc., show amount of delinquent real tax posted from former duplicates and personal property remaining unpaid. After this, an abstract duly certified to the Auditor of State. Abstract of personal property to

State Auditor. School abstract to be sent to State Commissioner, showing school moneys received and disbursed. Auditor to keep the accounts of every fund, draw warrants on Treasurer for all moneys (as no money can leave the treasury except upon the warrant of the County Auditor). Instruct assessors, furnish blanks, duties in regard to banks, railroad appraisements, incorporated companies, Board of Equalization, school enumeration, settlements with school treasurers, countersign all bonds, redeem and file, for the state commissioner of common schools, prepare an abstract of school statistics, is clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, record all proceedings. Duties in regard to county ditches, county roads, free turnpike roads, and record all proceedings. Settle with the County Treasurer once each year, and certify abstract of the same to Auditor of State. Delinquent tax sale in January of each year, make certificates to purchasers, transfer, record, advertise list, and make complete record of sales, etc. Make before July of each year road duplicates for the additional levy of township road tax (in eighteen townships).

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The Treasurer was first appointed by the Associate Judges, then by the County Commissioners, until 1827. On the 24th day of January, 1827, an act was passed by the Legislature which provided for the election of a County Treasurer by the people biannually.

In 1803 Jacob Gault was appointed by the Associate Judges the first Treasurer of Franklin County, and continued yearly until 1827. In June, 1827, Christian Heyl was appointed by the Commissioners. In October, 1827, he was elected, and served until the year 1833. In 1833 George McCormick was elected for two years. In 1835 William Long was elected and served three terms. In 1841 Joseph McElvain was elected and served two terms. In 1845 Joseph Leiby was elected and served three terms. In 1851 O. P. Hines was elected and served two terms. In 1855 Joseph H. Stauring was elected and served three terms. August 31, 1860, John G. Thompson was commissioned and served three terms. December 16, 1863, Joseph Falkenbach was commissioned for two years from the first Monday in September, 1864; was again elected in 1865, and served until September, 1868, when Aaron C. Headley who was elected in 1867, took the office. August 6, 1869, James E. Wright, of Worthington, Ohio, was appointed. October 18, 1869, James H. Stauring was commissioned for two years. On July 17, 1870, Stauring died, and on July 26, 1870, the Commissioners appointed James E. Wright to fill the vacancy. In 1871 Lorenzo English took the office and served two years. In September, 1873, James E. Wright took the office and served four years. In September, 1877, P. W. Corzilius

went into office and served two terms. September, 1881, George Beck went into office and served two terms. In September, 1885, Albert D. Heffner took possession and served two terms. In September, 1889, Henry Pausch commenced his first term and served two terms. In September, 1893, Samuel A. Kinnear took the office and served one term. In September, 1895, Ossian E. D. Barron went into office and served two years, and in September, 1897, entered on the second term, which will be out the first Monday in September, 1899, at which time Nelson A. Sims, the treasurer-elect will take the office.

The County Treasurer has large responsibilities. He is required to give a bond for $300,000 to the county, is City Treasurer for all corporation funds, and also treasurer of the city Board of Education, and handles all school funds. The total bond amounts to $600,000.

The duties of the Treasurer are to receive all taxes for State, county and local purposes, amounting to over $2,000,000 annually; collect the taxes for streets, levied under authority of the Taylor and Bruck law, amounting to nearly $500,000 annually; other special taxes, and also the Dow liquor traffic taxes, which is nearly $160,000.

This money is disbursed on warrants from the proper authority, and care and accuracy is required by each and every clerk in his employ.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

[In part from Martin's History.]

Up to March 3, 1831, the office of County Surveyor was filled by appointment, the Court of Common Pleas making the appointments. In 1803, Joseph Vance was appointed by the Court and served until 1824, when Richard Howe was appointed for five years. He served personally but a short time, Gen. McClain performing the duties as deputy for Howe until 1827. Jeremiah McClain served from 1827 to 1832 by appointment. In 1832 Lynn Starling, Jr., was elected to the office, but resigned in April, 1833, and Mease Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy.

October, 1833. Frederick Cole, three years. Elected.
October, 1836. William Johnston, three years. Elected.
October, 1839. Uriah Lathrop, three years. Elected.
October, 1842. John Graham, three years. Elected.
October, 1845. William Johnston, three years. Elected.
October, 1848. Jesse Corntright, three years. Elected.
October, 1851. Jesse Corntright, three years. Elected.
October, 1854. W. W. Pollard, three years. Elected.
October, 1857. Daniel Hess, three years. Elected.
October 30, 1860. C. C. Walcutt, three years. Elected. (Resigned.)

March 1, 1862. Uriah Lathrop, to fill vacancy.
October 22, 1862. Uriah Lathrop, three years. Elected.
January 5, 1866. William P. Brown, three years. Elected.
November 2, 1868. William P. Brown, three years. Elected.
October 17, 1871. Joseph Kinnear, three years. Elected. (Near the end of his term was elected city engineer, and Benjamin F. Bowen appointed.)
October 19, 1874. Benjamin F. Bowen, three years. Elected.
November 6, 1877. Benjamin F. Bowen, three years. Elected.
November 1, 1880. Benjamin F. Bowen, three years. Elected.
October 20, 1883. Josiah Kinnear, three years. Elected.
December 3, 1886. Josiah Kinnear, three years. Elected.
November 13, 1889. John J. Dun, three years. Elected.
December 28, 1892. John J. Dun, three years. Elected.
November 14, 1895. Henry Maetzel, three years. Elected.
November 20, 1898. Henry Maetzel, three years. Elected.

PRESENT OFFICER AND OFFICE FORCE (APRIL, 1899).

Henry Maetzel, County Surveyor.
Walter Brown, Deputy.
Nicholas Koehler, Deputy.
Arthur A. Beck, Deputy.
Robert S. Blackford, Assistant.
Clark Baumgartner, Assistant.
Frank Brink, Assistant.
Frank B. Meneeley, Assistant.
Jerry O'Shaughnessy, Assistant.

The work in this office comprises the following: Designing plans and specifications and the superintending of construction of all bridges and culverts over streams in Franklin County, and all bridges or viaducts over railroad tracks outside of the corporate limits of the City of Columbus and lying within Franklin County; also the laying out of new roads, the construction of pikes, ditches, land or lot surveys, etc. The work for the coming season of 1899 will consist of the erection of some of the bridges destroyed by the high water of March, 1898. The following bridges will be built: Bridge over Big Walnut creek, on the Winchester pike; bridge over Big Walnut creek, on East Broad street; bridge over Big Walnut creek, north of Central College, and about fifty smaller bridges and culverts distributed throughout the county, and involving a total expenditure of about $120,000.

Within the past year about $25,000 has been expended in restoring approaches to bridges which have been washed out by last year's flood,

some of the most important of which are: Green Lawn avenue, Frank road, Grand View avenue, Weisheimer, Shadeville, Chickenger, etc.

The following bridges have been built within the past year: Bridge over Alum creek, on East Main street, at a cost of about $43,200; bridge over Big Walnut creek, on the Groveport pike, and which was destroyed by fire, at a cost of about $26,000; bridge over Big Walnut creek at Central College, and which shared the same fate as the Groveport pike bridge, at a cost of about $13,000, together with about fifty smaller bridges and culverts.

The two following bridges have been damaged by last year's flood and are considered unsafe at the present time: Bridge over Big Walnut creek at Gahanna, and the bridge over the Olentangy river near the Columbus water-works.

PROBATE JUDGES.

This office was created by the new constitution, and in October, 1851, William R. Rankin was elected first Probate Judge of Franklin County for three years, commencing in February, 1852.

1854. William Jamison, in place of Rankin. Bond approved December, 5, 1854.

1857. Herman B. Albery, in place of Jamison.

January 26, 1858. Herman B. Albery, commissioned for three years.

June 26, 1861. Herman B. Albery, commissioned for three years.

December 16, 1863. John M. Pugh, commissioned for three years.

John M. Pugh took the office and was elected five times, and went out of office February 9, 1879.

John T. Gale took the office February 9, 1879, served two terms, and went out of office February 9, 1885.

February 9, 1885, Charles G. Saffin came into the office and served two terms, going out February 9, 1891.

February 9, 1891, Lorenzo D. Hagerty took the office and served two terms.

February 9, 1897, Tod B. Galloway took the office (was commissioned November 23, 1896) for the term of three years from February 9, 1897. Term expires February 9, 1900.

RECORDS.

Will records, 20 volumes.
Marriage records, 27 volumes.
Journals, 55 volumes.
Complete records, 42 volumes.

Record of accounts, 65 volumes.
Administrator records, 55 volumes.
Administrator dockets, 14 volumes.
Civil Dockets, 12 volumes.
Administrator bonds and letters, 19 volumes.
Executors bonds and letters, 11 volumes.
Guardians' bonds and letters, 20 volumes.
Assignees' bonds and letters, 7 volumes.
Guardians' docket, 11 volumes.
Assignees' docket, 10 volumes.
Record of births, 7 volumes.
Record of death, 5 volumes.
Before the year 1880 all papers dated. Since 1880 by numbers. Numbers now 12,400.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

[In part from W. T. Martin's History.]

The first Board of County Commissioners for Franklin County were elected in June, 1804, and their term of service determined by lot as follows, to wit:

John Blair, October, 1804. Blair, Clerk of the Board.
Benjamin Sells, October, 1805. Blair, Clerk of the Board.
Arthur O'Harra, October, 1806. Blair, Clerk of the Board.
1804. Michael Fisher. Fisher, Clerk.
1805. Ezekiel Brown. Fisher, Clerk.
1806. Arthur O'Harra. Fisher, Clerk.
1807. Michael Fisher. Fisher, Clerk.
1808. James Marshall. Fisher, Clerk.
1809. Arthur O'Harra. Fisher, Clerk.
1810. Robert Armstrong. O'Harra, Clerk.
1811. James Marshall. Adam Hosack, Clerk.
1812. William Shaw. Adam Hosack, Clerk.
1813. Robert Armstrong. G. Swan, Clerk.
1814. James Marshall. Joseph Grate, Clerk.
1815. William McElvain. J. A. McDowell, Clerk.
1816. Robert Armstrong. Samuel G. Fleniken, Clerk.
1817. Joseph Grate. James Marshall. J. A. McDowell, Clerk.
1818. David Jamison. Joseph Grate, Clerk.
1819. George W. Williams. Joseph Grate, Clerk.
1820. Joseph Grate. Joseph Grate, Clerk.

In 1821 the office of County Auditor was created and Joseph Grate was appointed to this office.

1821. Robert Armstrong and Horace Walcutt, Commissioners.
1822. James Marshall.
1823. Andrew Dill.
1824. Robert Armstrong.
1825. William Stewart.
1826. John M. Walcutt.
1827. William McElvain.
1828. William Stewart.
1829. Horace Walcutt and William Miller.
1830. Matthew Matthews.
1831. William Stewart.
1832. Horace Walcutt. (Died 1833.)
1833. John W. White and Matthew Matthews.
Timothy Lee was appointed in place of White (deceased).
1834. Horace Andrews, in place of Stewart.
1835. Robert Lisle.
1836. James Bryden.
1837. R. W. Cowles, in place of Andrews.
1838. John Tipton, in place of Lisle.
1839. James Bryden. Re-elected.
1840. William W. Kyle, in place of Cowles.
1841. Samuel S. Davis.
1842. John Greenwood, in place of Bryden.
1843. William W. Kyle. Re-elected.
1844. Samuel Davis. Re-elected.
1845. John Clark, in place of Greenwood.
1846. Adam Stewart, in place of Kyle.
1847. Thomas J. Moorman, in place of Davis.
1848. O. P. Hines, in place of Clarke.
1849. Jacob Slyh, in place of Stewart.
1850. Eli F. Jennings, in place of Moorman.
1851. Jesse Baughman, in place of Hines.
1852. C. W. Speaks, in place of Slyh.
1853. Edward Livingston, in place of Jennings.
1854. Willis Mattoon, in place of Baughman.
1855. Theodore Comstock, in place of Speaks.
1856. Edward Livingston. Re-elected.
1857. Mr. Mattoon died and O. P. Hines appointed.
1857. Isaac White. Elected, in place of Hines.
1858. October 19. David L. Holton, two years.
1859. October 29. John Snyder, two years.
1859. November 5. Thomas Sparrow, three years.

1861.	October	12.	Jacob Slyh, three years.
1862.	October	22.	James W. Barbee.
1863.	December	16.	D. B. Strait, three years.
1864.	November	26.	John M. Koerner, three years.
1865.	December	14.	James W. Barbee, three years.
1866.	October	29.	John G. Edwards, three years.
1867.	October	21.	William Gulick, three years.
1868.	November	2.	Eli M. Lisle, three years.
1869.	October	18.	J. O. B. Renick, three years.
1870.	October	15.	William Cooper, three years.
1870.	October	15.	Frederick Beck, one year.
1871.	October	17.	John P. Bruck, three years.
1872.	October	16.	Adin G. Hibbs, three years.
1873.	October	18.	Francis Riley, three years.
1874.	October	19.	Isaac S. Beekey, three years.
1875.	October	29.	Daniel Matheney, two years.
1876.	October	13.	Dennis B. Strait, three years.
1877.	November	6.	Isaac S. Beekey, three years.
1878.	November	2.	Daniel Matheney, three years.
1879.	October	24.	Thomas Robinson, three years.
1880.	November	1.	Joseph M. Briggs, three years.
1881.	October	29.	Josiah C. Lunn, three years.
1882.	November	10.	William Wall, three years.
1883.	October	20.	Joseph M. Briggs, three years.
1884.	November	8.	Richard Z. Dawson, three years.
1885.	October	13.	William Wall, three years.
1886.	December	3.	Louis Morehead, three years.
1887.	November	16.	Richard Z. Dawson, three years.
1888.	November	10.	Thomas D. Cassady, three years.
1888.	November	10.	William Wall. Appointed.
1889.	November	3.	Louis Morehead, three years.
1890.	November	11.	J. B. McDonald, three years.
1891.	November	13.	Thomas D. Cassady, three years.
1893.	December	23.	J. B. McDonald, three years.
1894.	November	13.	George Bellows, three years.
1895.	January	7.	George Bellows, first Monday in January to third Monday in September, 1895.
1895.	November	14.	John R. Brown, three years.
1896.	November	23.	William Pinney, three years.
1897.	January	8.	J. B. McDonald, first Monday in January to third Monday in September, 1897.
1897.	January	17.	J. Nick Ackerman, three years.

1898. January 29. Zeloria E. Amlin, three years.

The present Board are John R. Brown, William Pinney, J. Nick Ackerman.

Next September, Mr. Zeloria E. Amlin, of Washington township, will go into office in place of John R. Brown.

The office of County Commissioner is quite an important office to the taxpayer. This Board makes the tax levy for county general expenses, poor, bridge, children's home, elections and county debt, and allow bills, all footing up many thousand dollars each year.

School, corporation, township and road taxes are allowed by law, bills for jurors, witnesses, court constables, additional compensation to judges also do not go before this Board.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

In January, 1804, Lucas Sullivant was appointed the first Recorder of Franklin County, and continued until 1807.

1807. Adam Hosack. Appointed and continued to year 1813.

1813. Lincoln Goodale. Appointed and continued to year 1817.

1817. Abram J. McDowell. Appointed and continued to year 1831.

1831. William T. Martin. Elected for three years and served five terms.

In the year 1846 Nathan Cole was elected, and served continuously until the year 1879. On October 24, 1879, F. M. Senter was commissioned and served two terms. October 26, 1885, Michael A. Lilley was commissioned and served one term. November 10, 1888, Robert Thompson was commissioned and served two terms. November 13, 1894, J. W. Peters was commissioned and served one term.

At the November election, 1897, J. W. Peters was defeated and Neville Williams elected. He was commissioned November 13, 1897, and went into the office in September, 1898, for the term of three years.

Bond of recorder is $2,000, with sureties approved by the County Commissioners. Bond filed with County Treasurer.

County Recorder keeps record books, deeds, mortgages, plats, leases; is required to put his endorsement on deeds; shall keep a daily register of deeds and mortgages.

Deed not to be recorded till submitted to Auditor for transfer of land on duplicate, indorsed by the Auditor "Transferred" or "Transfer not necessary."

[*Discharge of soldier to be recorded.*]—The Recorder shall, upon request of any discharged soldier and presentation of his discharge, record such discharge in a book to be furnished by the County Commissioners

for that purpose; and such record, or a certified copy thereof, shall be received in evidence in all cases where the original discharge would be received.

SHERIFFS.

Adam Hosack was the first Sheriff of Franklin County, having been elected in the year 1803. He served two terms.

E. N. Delashmut, two terms.
Samuel Shannon, two terms.
Francis Stewart, two terms.
John McElvain, two terms.
Robert Brotherton, two terms.
John McElvain (1827), one term.
Robert Brotherton, two terms.
Andrew McElvain, two terms.
John Graham (1837), two terms.
William Domigan, two terms.
John Graham (1845), two terms.
John Greenleaf, two terms.
Thomas Miller (1853), one term.
William Minor, one term.
Silas Park, one term.
George W. Huffman, two terms.
William Domigan, two terms.
George H. Earhart (1867), one term.
Samuel Thompson, two terms.
William E. Horn (1873), two terms.
Josiah Kinnear, commissioned November 6, 1877, two years.
John U. Richenbacher, commissioned October 24, 1879, two years.
Louis Heinmiller, commissioned October 29, 1881, served four years.
William H. Barbee, commissioned October 28, 1885, two years.
Brice W. Custer, commissioned November 13, 1887, served four years.
James Ross, commissioned November 13, 1891, served four years.
Wheeler J. Young, commissioned November 14, 1895, for two years.
Wheeler J. Young, commissioned November 12, 1897, for two years.

The bond of Sheriff is $40,000. Term two years. The term heretofore commenced on the first Monday in January.

CLERK OF COURTS.

In the year 1802 Lucas Sullivant was appointed the first Clerk of Court in Franklin County. (Term, seven years.) 1810, Lyne Starling.

Year 1815, Abram D. McDowell was appointed (Starling resigned). McDowell served the year 1836, when Elijah Backus was appointed and served until March 15, 1838, when Lyne Starling, Jr., was appointed. Starling resigned in February, 1846, when Louis Heyle was appointed. On the second Monday of February, 1852, Mr. Heyl's office became vacated by the new constitution.

In October, 1851, Kendall Thomas was elected under the new constitution for the term of three years, commencing the second Monday in February, 1852.

October, 1854. Alfred Buttles. Elected.

October, 1857. James Bryan. Elected.

February 7, 1859. James H. Smith was commissioned. Smith died in office and in 1862 David W. Brooks was appointed.

October 22, 1862. Commission issued to Thomas S. Shepard for three years.

December 14, 1865. Commission issued to Thomas S. Shepard for three years.

November 2, 1868. Commission issued to Casper Lowenstein for three years.

October 20, 1871. Commission issued to James S. Abbott for three years.

October 19, 1874. Commission issued to James S. Abbott for three years.

November 6, 1877. Commission issued to Harvey Cashatt for three years.

November 1, 1880. Commission issued to Harvey Cashatt for three years.

Cashatt died in the year 1883 and John J. Joyce was appointed.

1883. John J. Joyce was elected and commissioned October 20, 1883.

1886. John J. Joyce was elected and commissioned December 3, 1886.

1889. Theodore Beck was elected and commissioned November 13, 1889, and went into the office February 9, 1890. Beck died in May, 1890, and William H. Simonton was appointed to fill the vacancy. November 11, 1890, Simonton received commission, having been elected in November, 1890, for three years. On November 13, 1893, County Commissioners record shows the appointment of Simonton under Section 1240, Revised Statutes, as amended. By this law County Clerks take the office the first Monday in August next after election. Under and by the authority of this section, J. B. McDonald T. D. Cassady, and S. B. Biggert, County Commissioners, appointed Mr. Simonton Clerk from November 17, 1893, to the first Monday in August, 1894.

In 1893 Charles F. Galloway was elected and was commissioned for

three years, and August 6, 1894, took the office. He was re-elected in November, 1896, and again commissioned for three years. Second term commenced August 6, 1897, and will expire August 5, 1900.

April 1, 1899, office is as follows:

CHARLES F. GALLOWAY, Clerk.
James S. Walters, Chief Clerk.
James E. Fippin, Cashier.
J. D. Lott, Accountant.
Jacob Reab, Deputy.
J. W. Wickham, Deputy.
Charles H. Frank, Deputy.
J. H. Graves, Deputy.
W. H. Lingo, Deputy.
Mark C. Huston, Deputy.
Theo. H. Thackard, Deputy.
Will W. Prosser, Deputy.
L. C. Lepps, Deputy.
Miss Katharine E. Jenkins, Clerk.
Miss Florence A. Beck, Clerk.
Miss Emily Guthke, Clerk.
Miss May C. Ady, Clerk.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Up to the year A. D. 1833 the Prosecuting Attorneys were appointed by the Court. The first, 1805, Reuben Bonaui. 1810, John S. Wills. 1812, David Scott. 1819, John A. McDowell (Scott, deceased). 1820, Thomas Backus (McDowell elected Judge). In 1821, John R. Parish, and then came James Corey. 1830, Joseph R. Swan, and served by appointment until 1833. In the year 1833 ran for the office and was elected. In 1834 Swan was elected Judge and P. B. Wilcox appointed (Wilcox also elected). 1836, Moses H. Kirby elected. 1838, William W. Backus, served two terms. 1842, Lewis Heyl elected. 1844, re-elected, resigned, and L. H. Webster elected in 1846. Thomas Sparrow was elected in the year 1848. Then came B. F. Martin in 1850, and re-elected in 1852. Then George L. Converse was elected in 1854. Converse served two years. In 1856 J. O. Reamey was elected and served two terms. December 31, 1862, Milton H. Mann was commissioned, and elected three times. November 2, 1868, Edward T. DeLancy was commissioned for two years. Next George K. Nash was commissioned, October 15, 1870, and again October 16, 1872. Nash resigned in October, 1874, and Joseph H. Outhwaite appointed. October 8, 1874, Joseph H. Outhwaite commissioned, and again November

13, 1876. November 2, 1878, William J. Clark received his commission for two years, and again November 1, 1880. In the year 1882, R. B. Montgomery was elected for three years. On January 4, 1886, Cyrus Huling was commissioned for three years. Mr. Huling was re-elected and again commissioned November 10, 1884, for three years. November 13, 1891, Curtis Williams was commissioned for three years. November 13, 1894, Joseph H. Dyer was commissioned for three years. November 19, 1897, Charles W. Vorhees was commissioned for three years. Vorhees died in December, 1898, after having been ill for many months. In the meantime, Mr. Florizel Smith and William B. Ford, his able assistants, conducted the business of the office in a first-class manner.

Mr. Lee Allen Thurman was appointed to fill the vacancy. David B. Sharp, First Assistant; William B. Ford, Second Assistant, and Miss Lulie Jones, Stenographer.

(NOTE.—The office of Prosecuting Attorney is very important to the taxpayers, as by law he is made the legal adviser of county officers and attorney in litigated cases brought against the county.)

COUNTY CORONERS.

The first Coroner of Franklin County was Joseph Dixon, in the year 1805. From 1807 to 1813, William Domigan. In 1815, Townsend Nichols. In 1817, Thomas Kincaid. In 1818, Robert Brotherton. In 1819, William Richardson. Years 1821 to 1825, Adam Brotherton. Then Jacob Eley to 1829. Then Jonathan Nearamer to year 1835. Then George Jeffries, in place of Nearamer, resigned. In 1837, George Jeffries. In 1839, James Walcutt, two terms. In 1843, A. W. Reeder, one term. In 1845, Horton Howard, two terms. In 1849, A. W. Reeder again, one term. Year 1851, James W. Barbee, one term. In 1853, A. W. Reeder, one term. Year 1855, Elias Gaver, served seven terms, to year 1869. On October 18, 1869, Patrick Egan was commissioned and served nine terms. On October 13, 1891, John Egan was commissioned for two years. November 13, 1894, Edward Herbst, M. D., was commissioned. On November 23, 1896, J. W. Birmingham, M. D., was commissioned, and took the office the first Monday in January, 1897. He was again elected in November, 1898. His commission was held back until January 23, 1899, when it was issued, on account of an act passed by the Legislature changing the term of Coroners (this law was knocked out, and held to be no good), and J. W. Birmingham again went into office, to hold his office for two years, beginning on the first Monday of January, 1899.

Bond of County Coroner, $5,000.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

From the best information I can obtain, in the year 1842 George Frankenberg was elected for one year; Augustus Decker, two years; Robert Riordan, three years.

Then Frankenberg, Augustus Decker, Riordan, Frankenberg, Decker, John Walton, T. D. Preston, Arthur O'Harra to fill vacancy (Walters moved outside of county).

1850. Augustus Becker. Elected.
1851. O'Harra.
1852. Amos S. Ramsey.
1853. Rufus Main.
1854. Orin Backus.
1855. L. J. Moeller.
1856. John Lisle.
1857. William Aston.
1858. L. J. Moeller.
1859. James Legg.
1860. Philemon Hess, unexpired term of Moeller.
1860. Newton Gibbons.
1861. Philemon Hess.
1862. Frederick Beck.
1863. Newton Gibbons.
1864. Philemon Hess.
1865. Frederick Beck.
1866. Newton Gibbons.
1867. Jacob Grau.
1868. Frederick Fornoff.
1869. Henry L. Siebert.
1870. William H. Gaver.
1871. John Schneider (Jeweler).
1872. John H. Earhart.
1873. William H. Gaver.
1874. John Schneider.
1875. Earhart.
1876. Gaver.
1877. James Burns.
1878. Earhart.
1879. Christian Engroff.
1881. Burns.
1881. Jacob Reed, Hamilton township, now deputy, County Clerk's office.

1882. Engroff.
1883. James C. Cleary.
1884. Harvey Lisle.
1885. Emery McDermith.
1886. Cleary. Appointed.
1887. Cleary. Elected.
1887. Lisle.
1888. Stephen Kelley.
1889. John Kelley.
1890. Adam Fendrick.
1891. J. Nick Ackerman.
1893. J. F. Medbery.
1894. Henry Becker.
1895. Charles Frank.
1896. J. F. Medbery.
1897. Wash J. Johnston.
1898. Morton Hays was elected in November, 1898.

As the term was changed, Frank's term expired, and the Board of County Commissioners appointed Jacob Reeb (the grocer) to fill this vacancy.

This act passed by the General Assembly, extending the term of Infirmary Directors, has been declared null and void. Morton Hays took the office, and Mr. Reeb went out.

The present Board, April 6, 1899, is as follows:

J. F. Medbery, Director.
W. S. Johnston, Director.
Morton Hays, Director.
O. K. Ellis, Superintendent.
Dr. Giffin, Physician.
George Connors, Steward.
Charles Sherman, Second Hallman.
James Strove, Farmer.
D. G. Jering, First Engineer.
James Lockhard, Second Engineer.
W. M. Snyder, Baker.
W. J. Van, Night Watchman.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

Syllabus in the cases in which the acts changing the terms of county prosecutors and infirmary directors were held invalid. It is as follows:

6447—The State ex rel. the Attorney General v. Luther Beal.
6449—The State ex rel. the Attorney General v. John Canary. In quo warranto. By the Court.

The act of April 19, 1898, "To amend section 1267 of the Revised Statutes" (93 O. L., 125), postponing the beginning of the official terms of prosecuting attorneys from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in September, and the provision of the first section of the act of April 26, 1898 (93 O. L., 361), to effect a like postponement as to the office of infirmary director, are void, being in violation of the 10th article of the constitution, which requires that county officers shall be elected, and not within the authority to provide for the filling of vacancies conferred upon the general assembly by the 27th section of the second article. (State ex rel. v. Heffner, 59 Ohio St., 368, followed and approved.)

Judgments of ouster.

Minshall, J., dissents.

No syllabus was handed down in the case involving the question of the validity of the county commissioners' term changing act, which was decided last Tuesday, but it is known that the court has held that the act is invalid, just as the others are, but refused to oust the incumbent for the reason that the suit to test the act was not brought within proper time. That law was passed four years ago and the appointee to the interim arising under it has long since passed from office. The court refuses to interfere in the matter at this late day.

ORIGINAL TOWN OF COLUMBUS.

The original town of Columbus was laid out in 1812. The original Big Four, who were the original proprietors of the original town plat of Columbus:

JOHN M. KERR, . . .	DIED IN 1832.
ALEXANDER McLAUGHLIN,	DIED IN 1832.
JAMES JOHNSTON, . .	DIED IN 1842.
LYNE STARLING, . . .	DIED IN 1848.

Lyne Starling donated $35,000 toward the erection of Starling Medical College.

LATER PLATS LAID OUT.

John McGowan's plat 1814.
The town council laid out the wharf lots in 1830.
John Young laid out lots in the year 1831.
John McElvain and others plat, 1832.
Otis and Samuel Crosby's first addition, year 1833.

Robert Brotherton and John M. Walcutt, year 1831.

The allotment of the Central Reservation in the year 1838, by Alfred Kelly, Moylen Northup and John Kerr's heirs.

Lucas Sullivant, as early as the year 1797, surveyed land and located lands in the Virginia Military District west of the Scioto river, and laid out the town of Franklinton. The County of Franklin was organized under the act of March 30, 1803, and took effect April 30, 1803. The county seat was moved to Columbus in 1824. Under the act of February 14, 1812, Columbus become the capital of the State.

COURT HOUSE.

Inscription on Corner Stone:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
WILLIAM WALL.
JOSEPH M. BRIGGS.
RICHARD Z. DAWSON.

COUNTY AUDITOR:
FRANK J. REINHARD.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON PLANS:
HENRY C. NOBLE.

ARCHITECT:
GEORGE H. MAETZEL.

House Bill No. 421, Laws of Ohio, Volume 81, A. D. 1884.—To authorize the County Commissioners of Franklin County to issue the bonds of said county for building a new Court House and other purposes.

THE VOTE.

In acordance with the said enactment of the General Assembly, at the April election, A. D. 1884, the County Commissioners submitted the proposition of building a new court house to a vote of the voters of the county. The total vote cast for the erection of a new court house building was 9,350; the vote against the same was 5,922.

The vote in Columbus in favor was..... 8,592
The vote in Columbus against was..... 1,206
The vote in the townships in favor was..... 758
The vote in the townships against was..... 4,716

The names of the County Commissioners at this time were: William Wall, Joseph M. Briggs, Josiah Lunn.

In accordance with an act of the General Assembly passed March 19, 1880, the Judges of the Common Pleas Court—Edward F. Bingham, Eli P. Evans and Hawley J. Wylie—appointed Henry C. Noble to act with the Commissioners, Probate Judge, County Clerk and Sheriff in approving plans, drawings, representations, bills of materials, specifications of work and estimates of the cost.

COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Hon. Henry C. Noble.
William Wall, County Commissioner.
Joseph M. Briggs, County Commissioner.
Josiah C. Lunn.
John T. Gale, Probate Judge.
John J. Joyce, County Clerk.
Louis Heinmiller, Sheriff.

Richard Z. Dawson took the place of Josiah C. Lunn, County Commissioner.

Charles G. Saffin took the place of John T. Gale, Probate Judge.

August 4, 1884, the old court house was sold.

Notice to contractors for building a new court house.

Advertisement for proposals until February 5, 1885.

The architect had made an estimate of cost which was $425,421.

The work was done for a less amount.

Corner stone ceremonies July 4, 1885.

Fully completed in November, 1887.

George H. Maetzel, the architect, submitted his final bill, in all $16,420. George Bellows, the superintendent of building, was paid $3,560. The cut stone work cost $97,000; the brick work, $33,000; marble work, $6,100; wrought iron work, $75,000; slate and copper work, $14,800; terra cotta work, $8,300; tin and galvanized iron work, $19,980; plastering, $5,350; carpenter work, $33,000; painting and glazing, $19,700; frescoing, $4,650; steam heating, $6,740. Many miscellaneous bills were allowed before fully completed; one Howard clock, $2,400; boiler house, etc., $16,000.

Only $300,000 worth of bonds sold, premium $26,328.67.

Bonds have all been paid and canceled. Money raised by taxation to pay all bonds and debts.

COUNTY MORGUE.

Located on West Mound street, in the City of Columbus, on a lot leased from the city in Riverside addition (platted by Mayor Walcutt), formerly, years ago, city gravel bank.

An act was passed April 18, 1893 by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio to authorize the Commissioners of Franklin County to levy a tax for the building, construction and erection of a morgue.

MORGUE BUILDING.

On the 15th day of June, A. D. 1896, a contract was entered into with Gutheil & Schneider, for all materials and work, for the sum of $8,500, complete, by October 15, 1896. Signed by Gutheil & Schneider, contractors.

GEORGE BELLOWS,
JOSEPH B. MCDONALD,
Z. E. AMLIN,
County Commissioners.

EDWARD HERBST, *Coroner.*

In presence of

W. H. HALLIDAY, *Auditor.*

[NOTE.—This institution is a modern affair, and is equipped with the very latest appliances known to the art. The building is all paid for. Dr. Herbst, then Coroner, gave time and attention to the building and appropriation therefor, and deserves great credit.]

COUNTY JAIL.

The Board of County Commissioners on July 1, 1888, issued bonds for $75,000; on August 5, 1889, second issue, $89,000; and August 6, 1894, $25,000. Total amount, $189,000. (By authority of Section 871, Revised Stautes of Ohio.)

Maetzel and Dauben, architects.

James Westwater, contractor, had contracts No. 1, 2 and 3, amounting to $143,204. First estimate given him June 15, 1888, and the fourteenth, September 14, 1889. The Pauley Jail Building and Manufacturing Company had steel jail work for $18,455, and for five iron doors, $1,030; third story and lever boxes and journals for night locks, $1,353; George Bellows, superintendent, $725; the architects, $6,803; insane department, $9,631; boiler, gas pipes, and miscellaneous, $3,400.

All bonds paid except $15,000, not due, now outstanding.

FRANKLIN COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

Original purchase of land from B. W. Rees. Contains 31.14 acres. Surveyed October 5, 1877, by John Graham, C. E.

Is part of a tract of land 377.52 acres. Patentee, Martha Walker, from a record of surveys by Scofield, in A. D. 1801.

Description: Part of fractional Section 2, Range 22, Refugee Lands,

By authority of an act of the General Assembly, Volume 85,382, the Board of County Commissioners purchased additional land and issued notes amounting to $16,676.50, October 3, 1888. (These notes have been paid.)

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Franklin County that at the annual spring election to be held on the first Monday of April next a proposition will be submitted to them for their ratification or approval, to establish a Children's Home in and for said Franklin County (under the act entitled "An act for the establishment, support and regulation of Children's Homes in the several counties, passed March 22, 1876").

Those in favor of the establishment of such Children's Home will vote "Yes," and those opposed to it will vote "No" on that day.

I. S. BEEKEY,
D. MATHENY,
D. B. STRAIT,
Commissioners of Franklin County, Ohio.

Attest: L. T. STRADER, Clerk of Board.
Columbus, Ohio, March 1, 1877.

Number of votes cast for and against the establishment of a Children's Home, at the election held in Franklin County, Ohio, on Monday, April 2, 1877, was as follows:

VOTING PRECINCTS.	YES.	NO.
Marion Township	53	160
Madison Township, Groveport Precinct	208	158
Madison Township, Winchester Precinct	149	112
Hamilton Township	100	44
Truro Township	84	223
Jefferson Township	86	128
Plain Township	98	118
Mifflin Township	256	63
Clinton Township	137	51
Perry Township	33	156
Sharon, Worthington Precinct	21	44

Sharon Township	49	58
Blendon Township	137	79
Washington Township	111	105
Norwich Township	56	146
Franklin Township	105	105
Brown Township	11	83
Prairie Township	169	82
Pleasant Township	76	227
Jackson Township	106	225
Columbus—		
First Ward	415	25
Second Ward	493	25
Third Ward	469	13
Fourth Ward	543	41
Fifth Ward	444	47
Sixth Ward	656	26
Seventh Ward	622	72
Eighth Ward	903	58
Ninth Ward	565	163
Tenth Ward	423	59
Eleventh Ward	257	16
Total	7835	2912

Majority, Yes, for the establishment of a Children's Home in Franklin County is four thousand nine hundred and twenty-three. Total votes cast, 10,747.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

COLUMBUS, O., April 6, 1877.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, as shown by the returns now on file in this office.

L. T. STRADER, *County Auditor.*

The bids for the building were opened by the Board of County Commissioners March 23, 1878. The following awards were made:

Jeremiah Cohen, 11¾ cents per cubic yard.
Fornoff & McCabe, stone masonry, $1,825.
William Gulick, brick and brick work, $10,080.
John Farmer, cut stone work, $1,775.
B. F. Bowen, cast and wrought iron, $986.
W. W. McCoy, lumber, carpenter work, and hardware, $17,340.

Lewis Huffman, tin, galvanized iron, and slating, $2,971.
William Gulick, plastering, $2,890.
Beck & Schwartz, painting, glass, and glazing, $1,785.

The building was fully completed in the year 1880.

The first Board of Trustees was Joseph H. Outhwaite, Isaac Eberly and William E. Horn.

On the morning of January 3, 1896, a fire occurred, which originated in the north main part of the building. The loss was over $20,000. The building was soon repaired, changed, and remodeled. Mrs. Mary E. White, who had been the matron for thirteen years, marched the children out with but little excitement. The babies had, of course, to be carried out.

Prior to the establishment of this home, the orphans of the county were taken care of by the Hannah Neil Mission, by being liberally aided by Columbus ladies, and with a trust fund they got along well.

The present officers of the institution are (April 1, 1899):

William D. Park, William Earl, Thomas E. Knauss, C. C. Walcutt, Trustees.
Mrs. Mary E. White, Matron.
Miss Inez Hill, Assistant Matron.
Mrs. Harriet R. Manville, Housekeeper.
C. A. Parker, M. D., Physician.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Situated in Marion township.

Original purchase of land July 21, 1881, of John G. and Martha J. Edwards, wife of said John G. Edwards, containing 99.16 acres of land. Consideration of the sum of $17,848.80.

(The west part of said land conveyed to William White by Edward Livingston by deed dated November 11, A. D. 1805.)

The several contracts for the building awarded April 1, 1882.

The buildings cost $125,000.

In September, 1883, the work was completed.

It is one of the best homes for the poor in the State.

The cost for the poor in Franklin County is $38,000 per year, paid from taxes collected, and a part received from the Dow liquor taxes. This is a county institution and gets its patients from the city and townships. The City of Columbus furnishes about eighty per cent. The city and townships each now have a poor fund of their own. This greatly relieves the county of many bills heretofore allowed in great numbers to city and townships—physicians bills, transportation bills, and all other kinds of bills.

By the report made by the Infirmary Directors on the first day of March, 1899, the number of persons in the institution were: Males, 325; females, 110. Total, 435.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

The Franklin County Board of School Examiners hold examinations at the court house.

MEMBERS OF BOARD.

L. L. Pegg, President.
C. L. Dickey.
J. A. Wilcox, Clerk.

THE COLUMBUS LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

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TRUSTEES.

Gilbert H. Stewart, David F. Pugh, James Caren, George K. Nash, Henry J. Booth, William O. Henderson, Frank C. Hubbard.

OFFICERS FOR 1899.

Gilbert H. Stewart, President.
George K. Nash, Vice-President.
Frank C. Hubbard, Treasurer.
Edward B. McCarter, Clerk.
Charles T. Keech, Librarian.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

The Board of Elections have their office at No. 20½ East Broad street.

The members of the Board are James D. Poston, Marcus G. Evans, John Pfeifer, and William H. McDermith. William S. Connor, Secretary.

Under authority of a new law passed by the General Assembly, this Board looked after all matters connected with all elections in the entire county, and the County Board of Elections was done away with by this new act. On the 28th day of March, 1899, the Supreme Court of Ohio rendered a decision holding against the continuance of city Board of Elections as managers of the elections of both cities and townships outside of the city. Under this decision we will again have two separate Boards, one for the city and one for the country, as formerly.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

County Commissioners record, No. 2, page 648. July 6, 1870.

Commissioners met.

Present: Renick, Collins and Cooper.

Resolved, That in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly to authorize the several counties of the State to raise money to secure the location of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, passed April 18, 1870, the Commissioners of Franklin County, desiring to secure the location of said college by making a donation therefor, the purpose of raising money for such donation by tax on all the taxable property of said county, do hereby order a special election, to be held in said county on Saturday, August 13, 1870, between the hours of six o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M., and to be conducted in all respects as other elections, except returns shall be made to the County Commissioners at the Auditor's office. And it is ordered at said election the question shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said county as to the amount to be donated by tax levied for the purpose of securing the location of said Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, which is hereby fixed at *"Three Hundred Thousand Dollars;"* and those voting at said election in favor of said tax shall have written or printed on their ballots "College Tax Yes," and those voting against the same "College Tax No." And the Judges of said election shall make returns of same in due form to said Commissioners, at the Auditor's office, in Columbus, Ohio, before the fourth day after said election.

J. O. B. RENICK,
FRANCIS COLLINS,
WILLIAM COOPER,
Commissioners.

Attest: S. E. KILE, *Clerk.*
By STRADER, *Deputy.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO.
COLUMBUS, August 17, 1870.

Commissioners met.

Present: Renick and Cooper.

This is to certify that on this day the County Commissioners met and opened and canvassed the returns made from the several wards and townships in this county of an election held on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1870, made in a former order, to secure the location of a Mechanical and Agricultural College in Franklin County, to be as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 3,249.

Whole number Yes, 2,504.
Whole number No, 735.
Blanks, 10.
Total, 3,249.
Majority of all votes cast, 1,759.

(Signed) J. O. B. Renick,
William Cooper,
County Commissioners.

Attest: Levi T. Strader, *Clerk for Comrs. and Deputy Audt.*

OHIO AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

Copy of Franklin County proposition to donate $300,000 to secure the permanent location of said college within said county.

Columbus, Ohio, August 30, 1870.

To the Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio:

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An Act to authorize the several counties of the State to raise money to secure the location of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College," passed April 18, 1870, and with the approbation of a majority of the qualified voters of Franklin County, in said State of Ohio, voting at an election held on the 13th instant, pursuant to said act, the Commissioners of said county, for the purpose of securing the permanent location of said college within said county, do hereby make the following donation: Three hundred thousand dollars in bonds of said county, to be issued in accordance with said act, and the description following, that is to say:

$25,000 payable March 1, 1875.
$25,000 payable Sept. 1, 1875.
$25,000 payable March 1, 1876.
$25,000 payable Sept. 1, 1876.
$25,000 payable March 1, 1877.
$25,000 payable Sept. 1, 1877.
$25,000 payable March 1, 1878.
$25,000 payable Sept. 1, 1878.
$25,000 payable March 1, 1879.
$25,000 payable Sept. 1, 1879.
$25,000 payable March 1, 1880.
$25,000 payable Sept. 1, 1880.

Said bonds to be dated September 1, 1870, and to bear interest at the rate of 7 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the treasury

of said county. Should you not be willing to take the bonds, then the proceeds thereof, as soon as they can be realized by sale thereof to the amount of $300,000, are hereby offered to you as a donation for the purpose aforesaid.

(Signed) J. O. B. RENICK,
WILLIAM COOPER,
Commissioners of Franklin County, Ohio.

Acceptance by the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College:

Commissioners of Franklin County.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the vote of our Board, I send you the following extract from our minutes:

"WHEREAS, The Commissioners of Franklin County, on the 30th day of August, 1870, by their official communication, proposed to donate three hundred thousand dollars to the trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, provided said trustees permanently located said college in Franklin County, and

"WHEREAS, In consideration of the proposed donation of three hundred thousand dollars, the trustees have decided and voted that said college should be located in Franklin County; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the secretary of this Board is hereby directed to notify the Commissioners of Franklin County that their proposition to donate three hundred thousand dollars, derived from the sale of their county bonds is hereby accepted."

October 31, 1870.

J. SULLIVANT,
Secretary Board of Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY.
COLUMBUS, O., November 19, 1870.

Commissioners met.

Renick, Cooper and Beck.

In the matter of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College the following compromise was made:

On motion, it is ordered that the within agreement between the trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Commissioners of Franklin County to put on record, and fully ratified and confirmed, and also the copy of the agreement between the Executive Committee of the

Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College and William G. Deshler, President of the National Exchange Bank, of Columbus, Ohio, and John G. Deshler, President of the Franklin National Bank, of Columbus, Ohio, be confirmed by the Commissioners of Franklin County, and it is further ordered that J. O. B. Renick, President of the Board of Commissioners, make the necessary arrangements for the issue of the county bonds specified in said agreement. The form of said bonds to be prepared under the advice of the Attorney General of the State.

The agreement made by the National Exchange Bank and the Franklin National Bank is quite lengthy, and specifies interest, where bonds are payable, cash for estimates on buildings, etc. Signed by William G. Deshler, President of the National Exchange Bank; John G. Deshler, President of the Franklin National Bank; J. O. B. Renick, President of the Board of County Commissioners.

Approved by Directors of each bank and the Executive Committee of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, S. C. Jones, H. S. Townshend, W. B. McClury, J. Sullivant.

The Executive Committee also sign a separate contract, and still another is signed by the full Board of County Commissioners, accepting the detailed propositions.

Later the name was changed to The Ohio State University by act of the General Assembly.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

1. The University was located and organized under an act of March 22, 1870. (O. L. 67-20.)

2. Franklin County gave $300,000 to secure its location in said county.

3. As an endowment, it received the 630,000 acres of land scrip granted to the state under act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862.

4. The faculty was elected January 2, 1873, and consisted of Thomas C. Mendenhall, Columbus, Professor of Physics and Mechanics; Sidney A. Norton, Cincinnati, Professor of General and Applied Chemistry; Professor Edward Orton, Yellow Springs, Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy; Professor Joseph Millikin, Hamilton, Professor of English and Modern Languages; Professor W. G. Williams, Delaware, Professor of Latin and Greek Languages. A day or two afterwards Dr. Norton S. Townshend, Avon, Ohio, was elected Professor of Agriculture. Professor Orton declined the chair offered him, and in April following was elected President, which position he accepted. Professor Williams accepted the chair to which he was elected, but afterwards was released, and Professor John H. Wright was elected assistant professor, and was assigned to

teaching Latin and Greek. In the summer of 1873, Professor R. W. McFarland, Oxford, Ohio, was elected Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

5. The University, with the faculty above named, was open for reception of students September 17, 1873.

6. Number of students enrolled first, or fall term, 25; second, or winter term, 37; spring term, 50.

7. Probably the man who was most active in securing the location, in organizing the institution, and in shaping its character, was Joseph Sulivant, of Franklin County.

8. The University estate consists of 345 acres of land.

9. There are thirteen buildings devoted to instruction, one boiler, house, one power house, two dormitories, several farm buildings and six residences for professors, which have cost in the aggregate about $790,000. Equipment, apparatus, etc., cost about $200,000.

10. The library consists of 25,000 volumes and cost approximately $40,000.

11. During the last year the number of students enrolled as stated in the catalogue was 1,150.

12. The officers of the University at present are as follows:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

William I. Chamberlain, Hudson, Ohio, Chairman.
I. McLain Smith, Dayton, Ohio, Vice-President.
Thomas J. Godfrey, Celina.
Paul Jones, Columbus.
Lucius B. Wing, Newark.
David M. Massie, Chillicothe.
John T. Mack, Sandusky.
Alexis Cope, Secretary.
F. W. Prentiss, Treasurer.
President of the University, James H. Canfield.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMISSION.

This Board is appointed by the Judges of Common Pleas Court, for the purpose of passing upon all claims of indigent ex-soldiers and sailors, or their wives. No one drawing a government pension can draw this county pension. There is a committee in each township or ward, which is required to endorse or recommend before an applicant can be placed on the rolls by the Commission that the applicant is as represented.

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.—Col. Sam. Thompson, Gen. Eugene Powell, Col. Ed. Taylor.

JANITORS OF COURT HOUSE.

On September 28, 1898, Robert R. Swickard was appointed head janitor, to carry with it the supervision of all other janitors under the control of the Board of County Commissioners, and shall have charge and care of all supplies for the court house and jail. He shall purchase all supplies for the court house and jail under the direct supervision of the Board of County Commissioners.

NAMES OF JANITORS.—August Stork, James Doyle, Henry Prior, Ebenhard Schott, John Murnane, Samuel Coleman, Thomas O'Donnell, John Heinlein.

Albert Feistel, Night Watchman.
Valentine Kiefer, Engineer of Court House.
Charles Anodel, Assistant Engineer of Court House.

COURT BAILIFFS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY (1899).

Common Pleas Court, John Pausch.
Common Pleas Court, D. D. Bolenbaugh.
Common Pleas Court, Samuel K. King.
Common Pleas Court, Aaron Spencer.
Criminal Bailiff, Edward Phalen.
Probate Court, W. H. Ball.
Circuit Court, G. A. Halm.

FRANKLIN PARK.

This park is located on the south side of East Broad street, lying east of Miller avenue and west of Alum creek, containing 110 acres of land. Franklin County has the title to 97.8 acres, being the old Franklin County Agricultural Society property. The balance of the land was bought later by the City of Columbus. The original cost of the land was $33,000 by the county and later $13,000 by the city. There has been spent for drives $35,000; conservatory, $38,000; trees and shrubbery, $8,500; walks, $10,000; lake, $1,000. The Park Commissioners improved one-half of Fair avenue, which belongs to the park, at a cost of $4,000. Among the former Park Commissioners who took great interest for the success of the same was Fred Halley, George Donaldson and Phil Bruck.

The Board of Park Commissioners are now:

S. L. Black (Mayor).
J. W. McDonald.
Frank Dean.
J. H. Harner.
John G. Reinhard.
Superintendent, Ben L. Rees.

When real estate which has heretofore been purchased by any county, and improvements made thereon, for the use of a county agricultural society, and such real estate is situate within the corporate limits of a city, and has been abandoned for such use, and, by authority of the act of which this act is supplementary, the title to such real estate is vested in fee simple in such county, and the premises devoted to the purposes of a public park, for the use of the people of the county and of such city, and the supervision and control of the same vested in a park commission, consisting in part of residents of such city, and in part of persons who reside in the county, but are not residents of such city, and their successors in office, and the city council of such city deems it advisable to enlarge such park by the purchase of land adjoining it, such council may, by ordinance duly passed, provide for the investment of not more than $9,500 for such purpose of enlargement; provided that when any land is purchased by such city for the purpose aforesaid, the title thereof shall vest in the city, and it shall be controlled and managed by the Park Commission aforesaid for public park purposes in connection with the other premises under its control and supervision for the same purposes; and the care, improvement and embellishment of such park shall be at the expense of such city. (86 Vol., 252.)

The Park Commission consists of five persons, two of whom are appointed from the country by the County Commissioners, and two from the city, appointed by the Mayor. The appointments are for three years. The mayor is *ex officio* a member of the Commission, and entitled to vote on all questions coming before the Board.

CLERKS OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Marion Township—L. Livingstone, Columbus, Ohio.
Madison Township—P. C. Tussing, Groveport, Ohio.
Hamilton Township—E. M. Earhart, Lockbourne, Ohio.
Truro Township—E. E. Evans, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.
Jefferson Township—John Baltz, Jr., Gahanna, Ohio.
Plain Township—Lee Horlocker, New Albany, Ohio.
Mifflin Township—C. Shull, Gahanna, Ohio.
Clinton Township—John W. Garrett, Columbus, Ohio; Station B.

Perry Township—W. J. Fleming, Olentangy, Ohio.
Sharon Township—J. D. McDonald, Worthington, Ohio.
Blendon Township—J. R. Williams, Westerville, Ohio.
Washington Township—C. M. Eberly, Dublin, Ohio.
Norwich Township—F. G. Winteringer, Hilliard, Ohio.
Franklin Township—J. A. O'Harra, Columbus, Ohio.
Brown Township—J. G. Beach, West Canaan, Ohio.
Prairie Township—J. B. McKinley, Galloway, Ohio.
Pleasant Township—C. O. Smith, Pleasant Corners, Ohio.
Jackson Township—Hosea B. White, Grove City, Ohio.
St. Clair Special School District—Reuben Lehman, Milo, Ohio.
Groveport Special School District—P. C. Tussing, Groveport, Ohio.
Winchester Special School District—W. D. Boyer, Canal Winchester, Ohio.
Reynoldsburg Special School District—J. B. Dysart, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.
New Albany Special School District—E. C. Babbitt, New Albany, Ohio.
Gahanna Special School District—Laura Kramer, Gahanna, Ohio.
Worthington Special School District—W. P. Vest, Worthington, Ohio.
Westerville Special School District—Miss Olive Morrison, Westerville, Ohio.
Hilliard Special School District—F. G. Winteringer, Hilliard, Ohio.
Harrisburg Special School District—H. G. McKinley, Harrisburg, Ohio.
Grove City Special School District—S. E. Johnston, Grove City, Ohio.
Columbus (city)—J. A. Williams. Columbus, Ohio.
Several of the township clerks' terms will expire in September, 1899. Clerks of independent school districts, April, 1900.

TOWNSHIP AND SCHOOL TREASURERS.

Marion Township—M. Held, 143 East Main street, Columbus, Ohio.
Madison Township—W. R. Smith, Groveport, Ohio.
Hamilton Township—E. T. O'Harra, Lockbourne, Ohio.
Truro Township—Noah Konkle, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.
Jefferson Township—N. Geiger, Black Lick, Ohio.
Plain Township—William Merrill, New Albany, Ohio.
Mifflin Township—E. A. Denune, Mifflinville, Ohio.
Clinton Township—M. P. Street, Grogan, Ohio.
Perry Township—J. O. Jewett, Olentangy, Ohio.
Sharon Township—W. F. Griswold, Worthington, Ohio.

Blendon Township—J. M. Weibling, Westerville, Ohio.
Washington Township—H. T. Eberly, Dublin, Ohio.
Norwich Township—D. J. Hamilton, Hilliard, Ohio.
Franklin Township—C. H. Walcutt, Marble Cliff, Ohio.
Brown Township—Robert K. Reese, West Canaan, Ohio.
Prairie Township—C. W. Richards, Galloway, Ohio.
Pleasant Township—J. L. Billman, Georgesville, Ohio.
Jackson Township—A. L. Nichols, Grove City, Ohio.
St. Clair Special School District—L. W. Dooley, Milo, Ohio.
Groveport Special School District—W. R. Smith, Groveport, Ohio.
Winchester Special School District—Albert Bachman, Canal Winchester, Ohio.
Reynoldsburg Special School District—F. G. Taylor, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.
New Albany Special School District—Thomas Carpenter, New Albany, Ohio.
Gahanna Special School District—B. H. Starr, Gahanna, Ohio.
Worthington Special School District—W. F. Griswold, Worthington, Ohio.
Westerville Special School District—W. W. Moses, Westerville, Ohio.
Hilliard Special School District—Conrad Koehler, Hilliard, Ohio.
Harrisburg Special School District—D. B. Johnson, Harrisburg, Ohio.
Grove City Special School District—J. Baumgartner, Grove City, Ohio.
Columbus (city)—O. E. D. Barron (County Treasurer), Columbus, Ohio.
Several of the treasurers' terms will expire in September, 1899.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Marion Township—J. P. Martin, Milo, Ohio; M. H. Hepner, Columbus, Ohio.
Madison Township—O. P. Crist, Groveport, Ohio; Edward V. Bush, Canal Winchester, Ohio.
Hamilton Township—E. M. Earhart, Lockburne, Ohio; William Strickler, Reeses, Ohio.
Truro Township—Christian Bachman, 129 East Main street, Columbus, Ohio; James B. Dysart, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.
Jefferson Township—T. W. Albery, Ovid, Ohio; A. F. Souder, Gahanna, Ohio.
Plain Township—Thomas Carpenter, New Albany, Ohio; J. B. Taylor, New Albany, Ohio.

Mifflin Township—Charles Agler, Mifflinville, Ohio; Eli Chrysler, Gahanna, Ohio.

Clinton Township—Homer Jeffries, Maple Heights, Ohio; George W. Williams, Grogan, Ohio.

Perry Township—S. W. Lakin, Columbus, Ohio; J. Drumheller, Dublin, Ohio; I. N. Neds, Elmwood, Ohio.

Sharon Township—W. F. Griswold, Worthington, Ohio; L. M. Devol, Flint, Ohio.

Blendon Township—A. L. Hempstead, Westerville, Ohio; George Dix, Central College, Ohio.

Washington Township—E. W. Tuller, Dublin, Ohio.

Norwich Township—J. H. White, Hilliard, Ohio; D. D. Smiley, Hilliard, Ohio.

Franklin Township—E. C. Armstrong, Briggsdale, Ohio; S. D. McDonald, Briggsdale, Ohio.

Brown Township—James Huggett, West Jefferson, Ohio; S. T. Leap, Hilliard, Ohio.

Prairie Township—G. B. Holtzbery, Alton, Ohio; E. W. Davis, Galloway, Ohio.

Pleasant Township—J. K. Price, Georgesville, Ohio; W. E. White, Pleasant Corners, Ohio.

Jackson Township—William Watts, Jr., Grove City, Ohio; Irwin Demorest, Grove City, Ohio; John S. Borror, Zuber, Ohio.

PRESIDENTS OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Marion Township—George E. Roberts, Leonard, Ohio.
Madison Township—J. P. Kalb, Canal Winchester, Ohio.
Hamilton Township—E. D. Miner, Lockburne, Ohio.
Truro Township—J. J. Enlow, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.
Jefferson Township—P. H. Whitehead, Black Lick, Ohio.
Plain Township—Peter Swickard, New Albany, Ohio.
Mifflin Township—M. H. Ranck, Mifflinville, Ohio.
Clinton Township—Lewis W. Innis, Columbus, Ohio.
Perry Township—George W. Lakin, Marble Cliff, Ohio.
Sharon Township—Mrs. Deliam Potter, Flint, Ohio.
Blendon Township—W. H. Lind, Central College, Ohio.
Washington Township—Luther Mitchell, Dublin, Ohio.
Norwich Township—C. W. Smiley, Marble Cliff, Ohio.
Franklin Township—W. D. House, Briggsdale, Ohio.
Brown Township—Sanford Leap, Hilliard, Ohio.
Prairie Township—R. P. Holt, Galloway, Ohio.

Pleasant Township—George B. Borror, Pleasant Corners, Ohio.
Jackson Township—John S. Borror, Zuber, Ohio.
St. Clair School District—Samuel J. Davis, Milo, Ohio.
Groveport School District—E. Gares, Groveport, Ohio.
Winchester School District—Ed. S. Tussing, Canal Winchester, Ohio.
Reynoldsburg School District—E. S. Osborn, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.
New Albany School District—S. H. Ewing, New Albany. Ohio.
Gahanna School District—J. Lindemayer, Gahanna, Ohio.
Worthington School District—Robert L. Miller, Worthington, Ohio.
Westerville School District—G. W. Scott, Westerville, Ohio.
Hilliard School District—D. J. Hamilton, Hilliard, Ohio.
Harrisburg School District—F. A. Chenoweth, Harrisburg, Ohio.
Grove City School District—George I. Settle, Grove City, Ohio.
Columbus—Charles E. Morris, Columbus, Ohio.

MILITARY CAMPS.

The people of Franklin County have always been loyal and devoted to the Union. Many of her brave boys answered their country's call, and were as fine soldiers as ever wore flat-heel shoes. As early as 1812 a military post was located at Franklinton. During the Mexican war Columbus had a camp where men were drilled and equipped. Texas demanded to be admitted as a State, and the question assumed great political proportion. In December, 1844, Texas was admitted to the Union. This action was distasteful to Mexico, and as soon as Congress adopted the resolution of admission, the Mexican minister at Washington demanded his passports. The question was one of boundaries. The Texans claimed the Rio Grande as the western boundary, while Mexico held to the River Neuces. The territory between the two was in dispute. Mexico refused to arbitrate and General Taylor, who had been sent to Texas with United States troops, was ordered to approach the Rio Grande and hold the territory. In 1846 the forward movement was made, Taylor reaching Matamoras, and then built Fort Brown. The Mexican army was near. Several of the United States troops were attacked and then the war was on.

In 1861 the City of Columbus was again alive with our soldiers. Goodale Park was made a rendezvous for the boys. This camp was called Camp Jackson.

Camp Chase, west of Columbus, on the National road, four miles from High street, was headquarters for paroled prisoners, and large numbers of rebel prisoners were kept in confinement here. This camp was very complete.

During the years 1862-66, the United States Government rented four

hundred and sixty-two acres of land of John G. Holloway, of Henderson, Kentucky, as a site for this military camp and prison.

Camp Thomas, near Worthington, was another camp.

Tod Barrack was located in 1863, situated on the east side of North High street, north of Union Depot viaduct, on land occupied by the Buckeye and Columbus Buggy Company. These barracks were for report headquarters for recruits and for the sick.

The present United States garrison, east of the Union Depot, was used during the war as a United States arsenal. In 1862 the Ladies' Aid Society had a home for soldiers at Columbus, which was a great aid to thousands of our brave boys, who were made comfortable through the patriotic efforts of those ladies.

In 1898 Bullitt Park, east of Alum creek, was made a camp for our boys, who were on hand ready to go to the Spanish-American war. To Cuba we are willing and ready to go could be heard on every hand.

FILLED WITH SOLDIERS

WAS COLUMBUS JUST A YEAR AGO TO-DAY—ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF CAMP BUSHNELL—8000 TROOPS HERE APRIL 29, 1898.

[From Press-Post, April 28, 1899.]

Friday, one year ago, the streets of Columbus were resounding with the tramp, tramp, tramp of marching military, flags were flying, cannon booming and the citizens shouting welcome to the arriving regiments of the Ohio National Guard in response to the call for troops to fight the Spanish war. During the day there arrived in the city the following infantry regiments: The Second, from Kenton; the Seventeenth, from Chillicothe; the Fifth, from Cleveland; the Sixteenth, from Toledo; the Eighth, from Canton; the Third, from Springfield. All marched direct to Camp Bushnell, except the Fifth, which arrived in the city too late to get out to camp and get their tents up before dark. In this emergency the regiment spent the night in the auditorium and proceeded to camp Saturday morning. The count at the time showed Camp Bushnell to be occupied by 8,000 troops Friday night. On the following day, Saturday, the three out-of-town batteries of the First Ohio Light Artillery, A of Springfield, G of Newark, and C of Zanesville, arrived and the camp was completed by Sunday.

Camp Bushnell was first occupied on Thursday, April 28, 1898, which by the calendar was one year ago to-day. On that date the Fourteenth regiment of infantry, whose headquarters were here, marched out from the Columbus auditorium, where it had been quartered since the previous Monday night; the First regiment of infantry arrived from Cincinnati late in the afternoon and went into camp; the Ninth battalion of infantry went out from its quarters in Central market house, and the local branch of the artillery, Battery H, marched out from its armory and pitched tents in the open. On that date General Axline, who had been placed in command of the camp,

established his headquarters, and he entertained Governor Bushnell and some of the State officials at headquarters' mess that evening.

One year ago next Sunday all the railroads brought in excursions, and the out-of-town excursionists literally jammed Camp Bushnell and Broad street leading out to camp. Thus began Ohio's participation in the war for the liberation of Cuba from Spanish misrule.

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

WAS THE FIRST SUNDAY OHIO VOLUNTEERS SPENT AT CAMP BUSHNELL—MEMORIES OF OHIO VOLUNTEERS' FIRST EXPERIENCES IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

[Ohio State Journal, April 30, 1899.]

Sunday, May 1, a year ago, was the first Sunday in camp for about 10,000 of us fellows, volunteers, gathered at Columbus from all over the state. That day will not soon be forgotten, nor the six months that followed. I remember very well how I made my toilet to go to church that morning at Camp Bushnell.

Life at Camp Bushnell seemed very serious then, very funny now. That was war to us, and Sherman had said that "war was hell," and we all believed it. We had to wash our own dishes, and even though the good State of Ohio had furnished water works in camp, dish-washing was a job we didn't relish.

We had to pare our own potatoes, taking turns at that like common cooks, and we had to take turns, too, at cooking over an old rusty stove top set over a hole in the ground. When it rained the hole would be full of water in the morning, and it was sometimes harder to find a washpan or an old tin can to bale out the water than it was for apprentice cooks to get breakfast after the water was baled out. We did not enjoy cooking, neither did our fellows enjoy the things cooked, but being soldiers, and it all being for the honor of Old Glory, who cared? We put up with all the hardships and were brave, even to the extent of sleeping under only one blanket when frost or rain was in the air.

At last came the great day when Captain Rockefeller lined us up, told us to hold up our ungloved right hands (which never had been and never afterward were gloved) and solemnly swear that for the period of two years we would true faith and allegiance bear to Uncle Sam, against all "her" enemies "whomsoever," etc. This we all did very cheerfully, proudly, and then swung our hats in the air and yelled ourselves hoarse to think that we actually owned the blue clothes we wore and had a legal right to wear them, the good old captain having announced:

"Your rank and pay
Commence this day."

Before many days the regiments commenced to leave Camp Bushnell for the Southern camps. How we envied the first fellows out. We lined up on the roadsides and cheered their officers, cheered their colors, cheered their mascots, cheered the men themselves, cheered Uncle Sam and everybody else—and wished we could go, too.

When the battery boys marched out, through mud, we cheered them, too, and wondered why our orders didn't come.

Then our turn came. It was touch and go. Everybody moved at double time. Tents were struck and carried out on the run, loaded into wagons, taken to the train, and that night we were traveling eastward, southward—who knew where? It was really all very serious to us, really so, and I am not ashamed of it, for who knew what might have been?

When we passed through the small villages en route people stood on the housetops to see us get away; they gave us baskets of fruit, they waived at us from the front yards and from grass plots along the railroad.

Two or three days en route were not the most agreeable imaginable, but we found ourselves one very hot morning spreading tents in a big brier patch.

Camp life consisted of drilling about two hours a day for the fellows, taking turns at guard duty about once a week, and taking turns at the bean kettle or doing "fatigue duty," which every soldier in the United States volunteer service despised. "Fatigue duty" consisted of helping unload beef, sweeping the ground in front of the officers' quarters, cutting up firewood, digging sink holes and anything and everything that was disagreeable.

When dinner time came we sat on the ground and ate from our tins with as much enjoyment, however, as we now eat strawberry shortcake, with silver spoons, off a white table cloth. If we did not get enough at the commissary tent we could go out to the guard line and buy corn "pone" and blackberries from darkey hucksters. We had all sorts of tents, which were sometimes pitched on the ground, but if an axe or a hatchet could be borrowed or stolen we would elevate them. Of such domiciles the owners were very proud.

Sometimes, when time got dull, we argued over the virtues and evil traits of our own and our neighboring company's mascots, respectively. There were dogs of all breeds and ages, chickens likewise, a crow or two, a pair of ducks, two young billy goats and a few cats in our regimental "zoo." Once in a while we got a wagon load or so of good things from home; of course, that was always pleasant.

On Sunday mornings there was inspection, and if for any reason the regular order of things was changed in any respect, we always were sure, and immediately wrote home to that effect, that we were to be sent away immediately. The opinion prevailed to some extent that the regiments making the best show on inspection would be the next to be ordered to foreign battlefields, and of course inspections were prepared for with much interest.

Every evening there was a "dress" parade, without the dress part, at which time the band always discoursed its prettiest airs. Occasionally the president or some other important personage would come to our southern camp unheralded, save by the warning note of our guardhouse trumpeter as the cavalcade or carriage party approached the lines. Then there was a hurried trumpet call from the regimental headquarters, and hustling to and fro among the officers, with smothered exclamations to the men to get their quarters into some kind of shape. But in another moment the excitement had passed. Every morning there was guard mount, and woe betide the man who dared to appear in line at guard mounting with slouchy-looking clothes or with dust enough on his gun or in its lock to soil the white gloves of the adjutant or officer of the guard as he passed between the lines inspecting the equipment.

When, in the middle of the summer, recruits came to camp, there was

fun watching them drill for a while for the old "regulars." At the very last we had some skirmish practice with blank cartridges. That was the most interesting part of the summer's program.

But all things have an end, and so did our "war experience," and on this quiet Sunday most of the fellows in the "old guard," the National Guard of Ohio, are spending the day as quietly at home as though they had had no part in the war with Spain. But what a flood of memories come back to us as we think of the experiences we had and of the experiences we didn't have!

HORACE S. TAYLOR,
Regimental Clerk Seventh O. V. I.

FRANKLIN COUNTY EX-SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

Located in Green Lawn Cemetery.

On November 24, A. D. 1889, the joint committee on soldiers' and sailors' monument met. Present, the Board of County Commissioners and Trustees of Franklin County Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association.

Mr. H. M. Neil offered for adoption the following resolution:

WHEREAS, House bill No. 155, entitled, A Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Franklin County to aid and assist the Franklin County Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association to build a monument to the deceased soldiers and sailors of said county was passed by the sixty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1886, and

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the County Commissioners and Trustees held on October 5, 1886, a design for said monument was adopted by the unanimous votes of the Commissioners and Trustees; be it

Resolved, by the Commissioners and Trustees assembled in joint session, that the contract for building said monument be and is hereby awarded to the New England Granite Works of Hartford, Connecticut; which was unanimously adopted.

On Monday, November 24, 1890, another joint meeting was had.

Present on part of Commissioners: Mr. Morehead, Mr. Cassady; on the part of the Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association Trustees: Neil, Carnnitz, Moore, Schwartz, Champion, Reasoner, Dent, Cook, Gregg and Brelsford. The cemetery was visited, the monument inspected, and found completed to the satisfaction of all, and according to the plans and specifications. On motion of William E. Moore, the monument was accepted unanimously, and an order approved for the sum of $8,900, the contract price.

From the original plan this is a true copy:

Plan adopted and approved on the 10th day of January, 1890.

RICHARD Z. DAWSON,
THOMAS CASSADY,
County Commissioners.

H. M. NEIL,
WM. E. MOORE,
W. J. CAMNITZ,
D. M. BRELSFORD,
J. N. CHAMPION,
ROMEO GREGG,
ROBERT DENT,
S. N. COOK,
ANDREW SCHWARTZ,
Trustees Franklin County Ex-Soldiers and Sailors Association.

On March 28, 1891, bids were received by the Board of County Commissioners for improving ex-soldiers' and sailors' lot in Green Lawn Cemetery; walks, etc., around the monument. Three bids received. Awarded to the Acme Paving Company, at the sum of $500. Plan marked. Lot surveyed by Harry M. Gates, C. E.

I am informed by L. Y. Stephens, of the Green Lawn Cemetery Association, that the Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association first bought lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, Section 28; deed dated November 21, 1881; and later bought lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, Section 28; deed dated January 7, 1886.

The present Board of County Commissioners have made an agreement (April 28, 1899) with the Board of Trustees of Green Lawn Cemetery Association for the purchase of one-fourth acre of land to be used for the burial of all honorably discharged soldiers, residents of Franklin County.

KENTUCKY FIRST OF ALL THE STATES

TO ERECT A "BLENDED" MONUMENT TO ALL HER SONS—GRANITE MONUMENT ERECTED IN CHICKAMAUGA PARK—IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES ATTEND THE INTERESTING EVENT—GOVERNOR BRADLEY ACCEPTS THE MONUMENT IN A SPEECH REPLETE WITH NOTABLE DECLARATIONS.

[Columbus Evening Dispatch, May 3, 1899.]

Exclusive to Dispatch by Associated Press.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3.—The beautiful granite monument erected by the State of Kentucky in Chickamauga Park was dedicated this afternoon with imposing ceremonies. At noon Governor Bradley, his staff and other prominent Kentuckians left the city for the park, and promptly at 2 o'clock the exercises began. The preliminary portion of the program consisted of music—one of the numbers being "My Old Kentucky Home"—and an impressive invocation. Major Thomas H. Hayes, of the Kentucky commission, in

an eloquent address then formally tendered the monument to Governor Bradley. Following this address Miss Christine Bradley, the governor's beautiful daughter, gracefully unveiled the shaft. Governor Bradley next formally accepted the monument and transferred it to the government. The governor's address was in part as follows:

"Many monuments have been erected upon battlefields of this republic, but it has remained for Kentucky to be the first of all the states, with tender and motherly devotion, to erect a blended monument to all her sons; a monument that carries with it and upon it complete reconciliation of all contending passions.

"This shaft is dedicated, not alone to those who died on this and surrounding fields, but to the gallant survivors who, when the frowning clouds of war were dispelled by the bright sunshine of peace, returned to their homes to repair broken fortunes, and are to-day numbered among the best and most distinguished sons of the commonwealth.

"Kentucky has evinced no partiality in this evidence of loving remembrance. It carries with it no heart-burning, no jealousy, no invidious distinction. It is not an emblem of honor to the victor and reproach to the vanquished—but an equal tribute to the worth of all. In future the descendants of chivalrous Confederates may proudly gaze upon it, realizing that the state has honored their ancestors and that, although their cause was lost, their heroism is revered and their memories perpetuated. And the sons of the brave men who fought on the other side, may look upon it with equal pride, feeling that it fitly commemorates the gallant deeds of their illustrious ancestors, who preserved the nation from destruction. May it endure forever, standing guard over victor and vanquished, with the statue that surmounts it, in one hand holding the torch of liberty shedding abroad its benign rays; in the other grasping the sword, emblematical of the strength of one people, ready and anxious at all times to uphold the integrity of one country and to drive, wounded and bleeding, from its shores any insolent foe that shall ever dare invade them.

"And now, after the mists of prejudice have been torn from our eyes, and we are enabled to see the bright stars of truth and reason which shine beyond, all can plainly divine the sentiments which inspired the actors in that bloody drama.

"That the union should have been preserved and slavery abolished all are ready to concede. That the victors won in honorable fight, no one will dispute. But while this is manifest, it is equally true that those who were fortunately defeated were inspired by sincere devotion to principles conscientiously believed to be just; that they fought with valor, equaled alone by those who opposed them, but never surpassed, and their heroic bravery and suffering entitle them to the admiration of all mankind.

"There could be no more convincing evidence of the righteous termination of the great struggle than the present grandeur and power of the republic—to-day the richest nation on earth, the work-shop and granary of the globe.

"No sane man would revive the institution of slavery, for the heroic blood of our negro troops has obliterated every lingering regret of the master and proclaimed in unmistakable language that the liberty of 1899 is better than the slavery of 1861.

"The monument dedicated to-day may, in the rush of years, crumble and fall into dust, but around the summits of Lookout and Missionary Ridge,

like gathering mists, shall remain forever the memories of those historic fields and in every heart shall be a monument of love and strength and patriotism which will perpetuate through all coming time the glories of that great conflict.

"Looking into the future, may not the fond hope be indulged that in the end our country may, in all things, be deliberate, just and wise. That our flag may wave in triumph, feared by tyrants in every land and on every sea. That beneath its folds shall gather the oppressed of every clime; and the slave, struggling beneath the rod of oppression, feel his chains grow lighter, his heart leap with joy, and hail its color as a deliverance. That nations which have been bitten by the serpent of rapacity and conquest shall look upon its folds and be healed, as those who, with faith, looked upon the brazen serpent that was lifted up in the wilderness. God grant that ours shall be the victory of enlightenment and liberty, the triumph of right over might, of justice over injustice, of humanity over cruelty and oppression, until empires shall have passed away and the nations of earth become one."

The monument was accepted for the government by General H. V. Boynton, President of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park Commission.

Following General Boynton's address the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" amid the waving of flags and the cheering of the assembled throng, and the exercises ended.

The monument, which is one of the handsomest at Chickamauga, was erected to the memory of the Kentuckians who wore both the blue and gray and both sides are equally represented in the inscriptions. The Kentucky party returns home to-night.

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Few persons know the number of bridges in this county and the cost of keeping them in repair. Some time ago, for the information of the County Commissioners and the County Auditor the County Engineer made a list of the bridges in the county and the number across each stream. It is as follows: Scioto, 14 bridges; Olentangy, 9; Walnut, 18; Alum creek, 14; Big Darby, 8; Black Lick, 10; Little Walnut, 6; Little Darby at Georgesville, 1; Rockey Fork, 5; Big Run, 4; Hayden Run, 3; Indian Run, 1; Leonard avenue viaduct; 19 canal bridges; total, 117. Besides these large bridges there are a number of culverts making the total number of bridges, large and small ,in the county 1,000. The fund out of which the improvement and repairing of these bridges are made, amounting to about $24,000 a year, has been found to be totally insufficient.

The following list shows the original cost, including in most cases superstructure, substructure, paving, floor system and approaches:

East Broad street bridge, Columbus	$ 43,253 46
West Broad street bridge, Columbus	140,000 00
Shadeville bridge, Hamilton township	20,222 76
Fishinger mill bridge	35,371 32

Dodridge street bridge, Columbus	42,423 85
Grand View avenue bridge, Columbus	48,599 24
West Town street bridge, Columbus	64,177 82
West Rich street bridge, Columbus	50,500 89
West Mound street bridge, Columbus	45,405 80
Children's Home bridge	12,540 28
Leonard avenue viaduct	104,833 01
St. Clair avenue viaduct	90,975 16
Groveport pike bridge	24,226 15
East Main street bridge	42,995 25
Green Lawn avenue bridge	85,000 00
West State street bridge (superstructure)	16,900 00

COLUMBUS WORKHOUSE

The statutes of Ohio provide for the erection and maintenance of a workhouse jointly by the County Commissioners and city authorities.

In Columbus the workhouse was built and maintained solely by a tax upon the City of Columbus. This shuts out the county authorities, except upon terms as may be agreed upon between the workhouse trustees and the County Commissioners for keeping prisoners who have been sentenced for violations of the State law of Ohio.

A contract for prisoners was made in pursuance of the laws of the State of Ohio by and between the Board of Workhouse Directors of the City of Columbus and the County Commissioners of Franklin County, signed on the 1st day of October, 1896.

An act was passed January 11, 1893, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio to authorize cities of the first grade of the second class to levy a tax to build and equip a workhouse. (Columbus.)

Year 1854.

COLUMBUS GOING AHEAD.

[From the Ohio Statesman, April 25, 1854.]

In every part of the city are to be seen evidences of our prosperity and improvement as a city. There is not so much real estate passing hands as last year at this time; but there is a more decided development of a disposition to fill up vacant lots by building. The scarcity of bricks has thrown back a good deal of the building contemplated; but the brick-kilns are beginning to "shell out" and old houses are beginning to come down. On High street, south of town, there will be three large buildings for stores erected. Deshler proposes to build a fine building on the corner of Town and High, to connect with the building now occupied by Heyl's grand tinning establish-

ment. There is to be put up a fine structure on High street, adjoining the American, on the property recently sold. Everything indicates a disposition to do this year's part in the grand series of improvement, which will make the Capital City one of 50,000 in 1860!

Strangers from abroad, who visit here, find many attractions for a permanent residence—the excellent schools, plenty of churches, the social, unaristocratic manners of our people, the advantages of easy communication by railroads, business facilities, intellectual repasts in the shape of lectures, besides the neat appearance of the city, its large, roomy streets, and general good health.

Let every citizen strive to attract capital and labor here, and houses will go up—people will increase—manufactures will flourish—railroads will bind us to the four points of the compass, and the Capital City will become the capital in more ways than one.

April 20, 1852.

OUR CHARTER ELECTION.

[From the Ohio State Journal.

The bolters' ticket prevailed yesterday at our charter election, by a large majority. Mr. English, Whig, was re-elected Mayor, and James Stevens, Locofoco, was elected Marshal. These were the only two persons who run in opposition to the regular Whig and Democratic tickets. Of the balance of the regular nominees, William Armstrong, Whig, was elected Treasurer. We have not yet got the vote for School Directors. The following gentlemen were elected Councilmen: In the First Ward, Col. Noble, Whig; in the Second Ward, Benjamin Blake, Whig; Third Ward, R. W. McCoy, Whig; Fourth Ward, William Miner, Whig; in the Fifth (German) Ward the Whigs had no candidate, and J. H. Stauring, Locofoco, was re-elected. This makes rather a poor show for Locofocoism in Columbus, but under the present aspect of the case we have concluded to postpone all crowing till some future occasion. The following is the figurative part of the result:

FIRST WARD.

Mayor.

English	136
Everhard	143
Patterson	69

Marshal.

Otstot	62
Fletcher	162
Stevens	113

Councilmen.

Noble 182
Aston 138

SECOND WARD.

Mayor.

Everhard 103
Patterson 70
English 177

Marshal.

Otstot 66
Stevens 170
Fletcher 111

THIRD WARD.

Mayor.

Everhard 152
English 234
Patterson 45

Marshal.

Otstot 108
Fletcher 118
Stevens 198

Treasurer.

Armstrong 294
Field 118

FOURTH WARD.

Mayor.

Everhard 183
English 235
Patterson 61

Marshal.

Otstot 71
Fletcher 160
Stevens 233

Treasurer.

Armstrong 263
Field 203

Councilmen.

Roston 204
Miner 253

FIFTH WARD.

Mayor.

Everhard 52
English 248
Patterson 104

Marshal.

Otstot 21
Fletcher 108
Stevens 258

The footing up shows as follows:

Mayor.

English (Whig) 1030
Everhard (Whig) 633
Patterson (Locofoco) 349

2012

Marshal.

Stevens (Locofoco) 972
Fletcher (Locofoco) 659
Otstot (Whig) 328

1959

ABSTRACT OF VOTES FOR ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS IN COLUMBUS, APRIL 12, 1852.

	1st Ward	2nd Ward	3rd Ward	4th Ward	5th Ward	Total
MAYOR.						
Lorenzo English, W.	126	177	234	235	248	1020
John Everhard, W.	143	103	152	183	52	633
John Patterson, D.	69	70	45	61	104	349
MARSHAL.						
James Stephens, D.	113	170	198	233	258	972
Harvey Fletcher, D.	162	111	118	169	118	678
John Otstot, W.	62	66	108	71	21	328

TREASURER.

William Armstrong, W	175	205	294	263	117	1054
William Field, D	151	135	118	203	275	882

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Smithson E. Wright, W	177	215	309	332	194	1227
James K. Linnel, D	179	185	160	236	213	1073
A. P. Stone, D	144	114	106	150	195	709
John B. Thompson, W	138	134	203	168	59	702

CITY COUNCIL.

First Ward.

John Noble, W	182
William Aston, D	138

Second Ward.

Benjamin Blake, W	186
William M. Savage, D	149

Third Ward.

R. W. McCoy, W	267
Jacob Boswell, D	127

Fourth Ward.

William Miner, W	255
Isaac H. Roston, D	204

Fifth Ward.

James H. Stauring, D	347
John Burkhard, W	40

April 18, 1854.

COLUMBUS AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

In order that our readers may form some idea of the flourishing condition of the Capital City, we propose, in a condensed form (for nobody in this fast age will read long articles in a local column), to place a fair statement before them of facts and figures from the best sources, so that they may judge for themselves if our citizens have not every reason to congratulate themselves upon the manner in which their officials have conducted their financial operations.

To avoid even the semblance of puffing, we commence by giving the minutes of the meeting organizing the borough of Columbus in 1816, the settlement of the accounts at the end of the year, together with the minutes organizing the city in 1834, with the settlement of accounts at the end of the first year, and then show the amount of the cash on hand, with the value of property owned by the city, independent of all liabilities.

If any city west of the Alleghanies, or east either, can show more substantial evidence of good management, we should be happy to see the figures.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOROUGH OF COLUMBUS.

State of Ohio, Franklin County,
Columbus, May 6th, 1816.

In pursuance of an act of the legislature of the State of Ohio, passed the tenth day of February, 1816, to incorporate the town of Columbus, in the county of Franklin.

An election was held at the Columbus Inn, agreeable to law, and the following persons were duly elected Town Councilmen for the Borough of Columbus, viz: Henry Brown, Michael Patton, Jarvis Pike, Robert Armstrong, John Kerr, Jeremiah Armstrong, John Cutler, Robert W. McCoy, Caleb Houston.

Columbus, May 13, 1816.

The Common Council-elect, agreeable to the act of incorporation of this borough, met at the Columbus Inn. Present:—Jarvis Pike, Michael Patton, Robt. Armstrong, Jeremiah Armstrong, R. W. McCoy, John Cutler, Henry Brown, Caleb Houston, John Kerr.

For the purpose of organizing the meeting Jarvis Pike was called to the chair, and John Kerr appointed Secretary.

The Act of Incorporation being read by the Secretary, it was ordered that the members of the Council deposit with the Secretary their certificates of election, which being done.

Ordered that an election for Mayor, Recorder and Treasurer be immediately gone into.

On motion, ordered that it require a majority of the votes of the Council to create any officer provided for by the Act of Incorporation.

Messrs. Patton and Armstrong were named to receive and tell the ballots for Mayor, Recorder and Treasurer. When it appeared on balloting Jarvis Pike was elected Mayor; Robert W. McCoy, Recorder, and Robert Armstrong, Treasurer, for the Borough of Columbus for the present year. Lots being drawn for the term of service of the persons elected to the Council of the Borough of Columbus.

Jarvis Pike, John Cutler and Henry Brown are to serve one year. Robert Armstrong, Michael Patton and Jeremiah Armstrong are each to serve two years. Caleb Houston, Robert W. McCoy and John Kerr, each to serve three years as members of Council of the borough aforesaid.

The Mayor-elect was duly sworn into office by Michael Patton, Esq., and the Recorder, Treasurer and Common Councilmen were sworn into office by the Mayor.

On motion, ordered that twenty copies of the act incorporating the Town of Columbus be printed for the use of the Common Council and officers of the corporation; and that R. W. McCoy be authorized to contract for the printing of said act.

The Mayor and Council then appointed Daniel Liggett, Assessor, Samuel King, Town Marshal, and William Long, Clerk of the Market, for the Borough of Columbus.

On motion, ordered that the Recorder and treasurer be each authorized to purchase such books, paper and stationary at the expense of the borough as may be found necessary in their different offices.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE FIRST YEAR FOR THE BOROUGH OF COLUMBUS.

Columbus, April 22d, 1817.

The Mayor and Council of the Borough of Columbus, at the house of John Collett. Present: All members except Jeremiah Armstrong.

The Council being in order, the Mayor laid on the table the resignation of Jeremiah Armstrong, which was accepted by the Council.

On motion, ordered that the Treasurer lay his books before the Council.

On motion, ordered that a committee be appointed to examine said books, and that John Kerr and Henry Brown be chosen.

After examination, the state of the treasury appeared to be as follows, viz:

Small bills in circulation	$210 83¼
Fees due the Common Council	88 50
Due the Recorder for stationary	14 00
Draft due Recorder, paid by him to Samuel King for services as Marshall, third quarter	20 00
Recorder's fees for services rendered	20 00
Five per cent. to Treasurer on money received—amount received $311.15	15 27
Ten per cent. to Treasurer for issuing corporation bills amounting to $555.75	55 57
John Cutler's bill for stationery	2 31¼
	$426 78½
Cr.	
By cash in the hands of Samuel King	165 61¼
	$261 17½
Deduct pay due the Council	88 50
	$172 67¼

On motion, it was agreed that the members of the Council relinquish the pay that is now due them for services for the benefits of the corporation.

On motion, it was agreed that it be recommended to the people of the town of Columbus to meet at the Columbus Inn and elect, agreeable to notice, three persons qualified to serve as Common Councilmen in the usual manner for the borough of Columbus.

On motion, ordered that the Council now proceed to appoint a suitable person to fill the place of Jeremiah Armstrong, resigned.

On balloting it appeared that Christian Hyle was duly appointed.

A motion was then made to adjourn.

By an act of the legislature, dated February, 1834, Columbus was incorporated a city, and divided for the present into three wards, each ward to be represented by four Councilmen, and the second Monday in April in the same year was designated for the first election.

April 14th, 1834, being the second Monday in said month, the elections in the several wards were accordingly held, which resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen, to wit:

Mayor—John Brooks.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward.—Joseph Ridgway, R. W. McCoy, Henry Brown, Otis Crosby.

Second Ward.—Jonathan Neremar, Noah H. Swayne, Francis Stewart. William Long.

Third Ward.—John Patterson, Christian Heyl, William Minor, William T. Martin.

ABSTRACT.

Of the votes given for Mayor of the City of Columbus, in the different wards, at the election held the 14th of April, 1834:

Names of Candidates.	1st Wd.	2d Wd.	3d Wd.	Total.
John Brooks	37	41	83	161
P. H. Olmstead	48	34	37	119
Elijah Ellis	40	4	20	64
Thomas Wood	26	16	24	66
Asabel Chittenden	16	4	19	39
				449

Mayor's Office,
Columbus, April 15, 1834.

Certified by P. H. OLMSTEAD, Mayor.

JOURNAL.

April 21, 1834.—Agreeably to the provisions of the city charter, the new Council met at the office of the then acting Mayor, P. H. Olmsted, Esq. Present: Messrs. Ridgway, McCoy, Brown, Crosby, Neremer, Stewart, Long, Heyl and Martin, and the oath required by the charter was administered to them by said Mayor. The Mayor-elect, John Brooks, also appeared at the same time, and was duly sworn into office by his predecessor, P. H. Olmsted.

Absent members, William Minor, W. H. Swayne and John Patterson, the two former of whom were duly sworn into office on the 17th inst. by W. T. Martin, as per certificate on file, the latter being absent from the city, had not received due notice of his election.

The Council then came to order and proceeded to the election of their President, and on counting the ballots it appeared that Robert W. McCoy was duly elected, who accordingly took the chair.

The Council next proceeded to the election of a City Recorder, and upon counting the ballots William T. Martin was declared duly elected.

They then proceeded to the election of a City Treasurer, and upon counting the votes on the third balloting, William Long was declared duly elected Treasurer.

The Recorder and Treasurer (Martin and Long) were then duly sworn by the Mayor, J. Brooks, Esq.

The members from the different wards presented certificates of their having drawn lots agreeably to the provisions of the charter, in order to determine their different terms of service, which is as follows, to wit:

In the First Ward.—Otis Crosby, to serve one year; R. W. McCoy to serve two years; Henry Brown to serve three years; Joseph Ridgway, to serve four years.

In the Second Ward.—Francis Stewart, to serve one year; William Long, to serve two years; Noah H. Swayne, to serve three years; Jonathan Neremer, to serve four years.

In the Third Ward.—William T. Martin, to serve one year; Christian Heyl, to serve two years; William Miner, to serve three years; John Patterson, to serve four years.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution relative to the improvements of the streets, &c., which after being amended was agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That two members from each ward constitute a committee to report to the next meeting of the Council all such improvements as in their opinion may be necessary to be made during the present year, and the probable cost of such improvement; and also to report all nuisances that may be found to exist within the city.

The committee to consist of Messrs. Ridgway, Crosby, Neremer, Stewart, Heyl and Martin.

On motion of Mr. Ridgway, ordered that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain where and upon what terms rooms can be procured for a Mayor's office and Council room, and report to the next meeting.

Messrs. Crosby, Brown and Stewart were appointed said committee.

Sunday papers relative to the eligibility of Benjamin Sells to the office of Marshal was presented and read, and on motion of Mr. Ridgway laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, ordered that a committee of three be appointed by the Council for the purpose of revising the corporation ordinances. Messrs. McCoy, Swayne and Minor were accordingly appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Martin, ordered that the Marshal be required to cause a certain mud hole in the alley at the east end of Joseph McIlvaine's lot, which was represented as a nuisance, to be filled with dirt from Friend street.

The petition of James Meed for Grocery license was presented, and on motion of Mr. Brown laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the late Corporation Treasurer (R. W. McCoy, Esq.,) presented an exhibit of the state of his account, which was read and filed by the Recorder; which said exhibit represents as being in the treasury on the 19th of April, 1834, a balance of $90.75.

On motion of Mr. Heyl, ordered that the President procure the necessary blank books for the Recorder and Treasurer, and a Mayor's docket.

On motion of Mr. Neremer, ordered that a committee of three be appointed to call on the late officers, and obtain the books and papers of the old corporation, and also an inventory of the furniture and property belonging to said corporation.

Messrs. Brown, Long, and Martin appointed said committee.

On motion the Council was adjourned until Monday, 28th inst., at 2 p. m.

W. T. MARTIN, Recorder.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the City of Columbus for the year ending 1st of April, 1835:

Receipts	$2,290 59
Expenditures	2,300 68

Columbus was laid out in 1812, and lots were sold at that time at prices ranging from $200 to $1,000. The population in 1815 was 700. To-day the population is about 24,000.

The city can now boast of having 52,300 lineal feet, or about ten miles, of pavement, averaging seventeen feet wide, and about 15,200 lineal feet of paved gutters and graveled walks in the public streets.

The alleys, thirty-three feet wide, have 28,000 lineal feet of paved gutters and walks.

The streets are eighty-two and one-half feet wide, with the exception of High street, which is 100 feet, and Broadway, 120 feet wide.

The plank road leading from Broadway to the northern Railroad Depot is 2,400 feet long.

The city is drained by 12,600 feet of underground sewers, averaging four feet in diameter, besides several thousand feet of lateral branches connecting with the main sewers.

There are thirty public cisterns of a capacity varying from 200 to 400 barrels each.

Five plank roads lead into the city north of its centre, and five graveled turnpikes and the Ohio canal into the south part.

Four railroads are already built, and as many more being constructed, leading into the city.

The beautiful park donated by Dr. Goodale comprises forty acres, and is worth over $1,000 an acre.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of money that must necessarily have been expended for these improvements, the financial condition of the city may be set forth as follows—and we point to the figures as the proudest monument that could be raised to the good management of our City Fathers:

Funded debt	$ 22,000 00
Sinking fund on hand to pay said debt	1,275 00
Balance	$ 20,725 00

AVAILABLE MEANS OF THE CITY.

Cash in treasury April 7th, 1854	$ 6,752 32
Thirty-two city lots on wharf, valued at $800 each	25,600 00
Seventeen and one-half acres of land on Harrisburg road ($100 an acre)	17,500 00
Market house, 375 feet long	35,000 00
Fire apparatus, engine houses, lots, &c	19,000 00
School houses, lands, &c	22,000 00
	$125,852 32
Deduct funded debt	20,725 00
Net	$105,725 32

Year 1875.

AUDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The County Auditor's annual report of the official transactions of the County Commissioners was completed Tuesday. The following figures are taken from the report:

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 4, 1875, AND SHOWING THE RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES PERTAINING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR 1875:

FUNDS.	BALANCE ON HAND SEPT. 14, 1874.	RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.
General expense fund	$ 18,257 58	$ 50,340 01
Poor	19,556 73	50,169 76
Bridge	4,947 01	39,161 98
School	4,020 84	292,495 38
Township	109 36	10,462 97
Corporation	963 69	296,025 53
Building	15,321 18	14,693 72
Road	181 76	11,867 14
Special Indian Run bridge	8,338 51	
Special assessments	499 73	8,349 91
Agricultural and Mechanical College	73,633 57	12,000 00
Teachers' Institute (County)	5 49	271 50
Peddlers and shows	79 00	289 00
County Treasurer's fees	3 90	8,138 58
Township ditches	401 67	66 11
Delinquent tax list		630 12
Roads and highways	224 25	89 00
State of Ohio		156,229 05
F. C. Agricultural Society		14,272 37
Redemption	84 48	299 12
Free turnpikes		10,007 44
Moler special bridge	37,938 17	
Unclaimed cost	1,786 41	916 91
Infirmary farm		8,735 11
Refunded taxes		1,438 59
Embankment	99	
City Teachers' Institute	103 50	
Delinquent chattels	249 89	
Totals	$186,707 71	$989,949 12

FUNDS.	PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR.	BALANCE SEPT. 4, 1875.
General expense fund	$ 58,582 96	$ 10,014 63
Poor	46,190 30	23,536 19
Bridge	39,198 75	4,910 24
School	274,014 21	22,502 01
Township	7,904 94	2,667 39
Corporation	295,766 36	1,222 68
Building	24,339 12	5,675 78
Road	11,793 25	255 65
Special Indian Run bridge	3,852 19	4,486 32
Special assessments	8,198 36	651 28
Agricultural and Mechanical College	54,985 00	30,648 57
Teachers' Institute (County)	276 99	
Peddlers and shows	328 50	39 50
County Treasurer's fees	8,142 48	
Township ditches	66 11	401 67
Delinquent tax list	630 12	
Roads and highways	50 00	263 25
State of Ohio	156,229 05	
F. C. Agricultural Society	4,500 00	9,772 37
Redemption	251 63	131 97
Free turnpikes	7,118 71	2,888 73
Moler special bridge	6,130 20	31,807 97
Unclaimed cost	346 61	2,356 71
Infirmary farm	36 03	8,699 08
Refunded taxes	1,579 77	
Embankment		99
City Teachers' Institute		103 50
Delinquent chattels		249 89
Totals	$1,010,501 64	$163,286 37
Leaving cash in the treasury at the close of the year		$163,145 19

Included in the $46,190.30 disbursed from the poor fund is $12,000 transferred to Agricultural and Mechanical College fund. The actual disbursements from the poor fund for the year was $34,190.30. Refunded taxes overpaid September 4, 1875, $141.18.

The Auditor's full itemized report, of which the above is an abstract, is a most satisfactory showing of the entire business of the county during the past year, ending September 4, 1875. The committee, Joseph Falken-

bach, A. D. Rogers and George W. Meeker, appointed to examine into this, will enter upon their duty this morning. They will find it a handsomely arranged document. An account of every voucher is given with its number, and the voucher number and the number of the order agreeing. It will be found a very pleasant task to run through the entire list of numbers, numbering 2,022, drawn upon twenty-eight different funds. The tax duplicate for the entire county is $50,649,291, and the entire funded debt is $175,000, none of which is due.

PERSONAL PROPERTY—1875.

The following statement shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, carriages, watches, pianos and all other personal property, with value, as returned by the several Assessors of Franklin County for the year 1875:

NUMBER.	NAME.	
15,606	Horses	$ 1,010,545 00
22,526	Cattle	500,930 00
417	Mules	31,045 00
37,464	Sheep	113,346 00
45,900	Hogs	234,928 00
9,027	Carriages and Wagons	486,059 00
3,097	Watches	101,644 00
3,128	Dogs	9,629 00
1,060	Pianos and Organs	160,925 00
	Personal property, seventh item, household, etc.	1,295,255 00
	Merchants' stock	1,937,734 00
	Manufacturers' stock	816,909 00
	Value of credits (converted)	160,484 00
	Value of moneys	1,154,237 00
	Credits and book accounts	3,311,932 00
	Bonds, stocks, etc.	489,807 00
	Incorporated companies	3,528,000 00
	Total value of all personal property	$15,343,409 00

VALUATION OF TAX DUPLICATE IN 1871 FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Value of lands	$17,249,420 00
Value of city and village real estate	14,964,910 00
Value of chattel property	13,510,944 00
Total value	$45,725,274 00

Year 1874-5.

COLUMBUS TAXES.

Comparative statement of the valuation and taxes of Columbus for the years 1874-5;

VALUATION.	1874.	1875.
Total value of personal property	$ 9,006,900	$ 9,478,621
Total value of real property	16,787,840	17,371,100
Grand total valuation	$25,794,740	$26,849,721

TAXES.	1874.	1875.
For State debt or sinking fund	$ 20,635 79	$ 21,479 78
For general revenue	12,897 37	9,519 82
For asylum fund	23,215 27	21,419 61
For common school	25,704 74	26,849 72
Total State	$ 82,543 17	$ 83,234 14
County tax fund	25,794 74	34,904 63
Poor tax fund	25,794 74	18,794 80
Bridge tax fund	20,635 79	26,849 72
Building tax fund	7,738 42	8,054 91
A. and M. College fund		13,424 86
School fund	180,563 18	136,933 59
Franklin County Agricultural Society	5,158 95	2,684 97
Corporation taxes	296,639 51	255,072 35
Total taxes levied for the year 1875	$644,868 50	$579,953 97
Delinquent tax and forfeiture	14,639 83	14,523 63
Grand total	$659,508 33	$594,477 60

The total increase in valuation this year over last in the City of Columbus is $1,054,981. The total levy for all purposes this year is $2.16 on each $100 valuation. Last year the levy was $2.50 on each $100 valuation, being a decrease of 34 cents over last year. The total amount of taxes to be paid by taxpayers for the year 1875 is $594,477.60, one-half payable December, 1875, and one-half June, 1876.

The six mills rejected for the year 1875 from this duplicate makes a difference to the taxpayers of $161,098.32.

Year 1875.

ABSTRACT OF THE TAX DUPLICATE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The following statement is taken from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1875 of Franklin County, returned by the County Auditor to the Auditor of the State:

VALUATION.

Total value of land in county	$16,450,830
Total value of lots in villages	884,010
Total value of lots in Columbus	17,371,100
Total value of chattel property—townships	6,464,730
Total value of chattel property—Columbus	9,478,621
Total value of county	$50,649,291
Total value of real and personal (townships)	23,799,570
Total value of real and personal (city)	26,849,721

TAXES.

The total amount of taxes levied for the year 1875, for all purposes, is $851,714.32, distributed to the several funds as follows, to wit:

For State debt or sinking fund	$ 40,519 43
For general revenue fund	20,259 71
For asylum fund	45,584 36
For State common school fund	50,649 29
Total State taxes	$157,012 79
County tax	65,844 09
Poor tax	35,454 53
Bridge tax	50,649 29
Building tax	15,194 80
Road tax	14,121 96
Agricultural and Mechanical College tax	25,324 59
Township tax	12,986 22
Schools and school houses	209,522 72
Franklin County Agricultural Society	5,064 89
County corporations	260,539 14
Total county taxes	$694,701 53

Total State taxes levied for 1875	157,012 79
Total county taxes levied for 1875	694,701 53
Delinquent taxes and forfeitures	23,640 33
Grand total taxes for all purposes, including delinquent tax	$875,354 65

REAL PROPERTY IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A statement showing the increase in the valuation of the real property of Franklin County since the appraisement of 1846, as obtained by the District Assessors:

	NO. ACRES	VALUE OF LAND	VALUE OF IMPOVEMENTS	VALUE OF CITY AND TOWN LOTS	VALUE OF IMP'TS OF CITY AND TOWN LOTS	GRAND TOTAL
1853	332,165	$9,857,789	$706,529	$4,674,272	$3,183,402	$18,421,992
1846	332,355	4,861,951	449,417	1,375,663	1,102,126	7,789,157
Increase in value		$4,995,838	$257,112	$3,298,609	$2,081,276	$10,632,835
Chattels 1853, about						$6,000,000
Columbus included in above, 1853				$4,266,749	$2,927,685	
Columbus included in above, 1846				1,252,013	982,771	
Increase in value of city				$3,014,736	$1,944,914	

TAXABLE VALUATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

AND AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED AS SHOWN BY THE ABSTRACT OF THE DUPLICATE FOR THE YEAR 1898.

TOWNSHIPS, CITY, ETC.	VALUATION	TOTAL TAX LEVIED IN 1898 FOR ALL PURPOSES, STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL
Marion township	$ 1,919,050 00	$ 28,082 63
Columbus Ind., S. Dist	34,670 00	569 27
St. Clair Sp. S. Dist	799,430 00	16,595 38
Madison township	1,608,210 00	18,941 88
Groveport S. Dist	76,110 00	1,376 77
Winchester S. Dist	82,160 00	1,340 60
Lithopolis S. Dist	3,830 00	75 45
Groveport Corp	101,890 00	2,211 02
Winchester Corp	303,180 00	5,972 80
Hamilton township	934,440	15,615 72
Truro township	954,280 00	11,752 54
Reynoldsburg S. Dist	180,240 00	3,099 18
Reynoldsburg Corp	81,050 00	1,766 89

Jefferson township	743,950 00	9,970 86
Plain township	466,800 00	7,654 95
New Albany S. Dist	14,060 00	279 05
New Albany Corp	33,770 00	837 50
Mifflin township	795,500 00	11,980 51
Gahanna Ind. S. Dist	80,020 00	2,169 86
Gahanna Corp	26,430 00	711 01
Clinton township	1,830,150 00	24,477 30
Columbus S. Dist	86,630 00	1,472 71
Perry township	999,250 00	16,062 49
Sharon township	639,160 00	9,235 13
Worthington S. Dist	186,370 00	3,106 75
Worthington Corp	125,780 00	3,131 84
Blendon township	733,710 00	9,880 68
Westerville Corp	383,640 00	11,624 28
Washington township	583,060 00	10,486 93
Dublin Corp	44,230 00	955 38
Norwich township	707,490 00	11,126 75
Hilliard S. Dist	107,730 00	1,982 07
Hilliard Corp	58,380 00	1,266 84
Franklin township	1,507,130 00	18,896 26
Columbus Ind. S. Dist	81,960 00	1,312 95
Brown township	524,620 00	6,733 63
Prairie township	979,800 00	14,525 20
Pleasant township	907,850 00	12,804 68
Harrisburg S. Dist	73,990 00	1,480 51
Harrisburg Corp	44,900 00	898 00
Jackson township	943,710 00	13,480 18
Grove City S. Dist	97,880 00	1,806 47
Grove City Corp	99,210 00	2,301 66
Columbus	63,303,920 00	1,740,857 78
Total	$84,289,620 00	$2,060,910 34

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TAX

LEVIED FOR THE DIFFERENT FUNDS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1898, SHOWING AMOUNTS, TOWNSHIPS, AND THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

FUNDS.	AMOUNT LEVIED ON TOWNSHIPS, ETC.	AMOUNT LEVIED ON THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.	TOTAL.
State sinking fund	$ 6,295 66	$ 18,991 18	$ 25,286 84
State University fund	2,938 01	8,862 55	11,800 56
State general revenue fund	29,379 83	88,625 49	118,005 32
State common school fund	20,985 61	63,303 92	84,289 53
Total State tax	$ 59,599 11	$ 179,783 14	$ 239,382 25
County general tax	$ 44,069 72	$ 132,938 23	$ 177,007 95
County poor and children's home	12,591 37	37,982 36	50,573 73
County bridge tax	8,394 21	25,321 57	33,715 78
County road repair tax	12,171 59	36,716 27	48,887 86
County indigent soldiers	419 71	1,266 08	1,685 79
County tp. road tax (not worked)	5,260 26		5,260 26
County debts	45,119 06	136,103 43	181,222 49
County township taxes	20,917 45		20,917 45
County school taxes	103,979 80	417,805 86	521,785 66
Corporation tax	7,530 28	772,940 84	780,471 12
Total county and local	$260,453 45	$1,561,074 64	$1,821,528 09
Total taxes levied in 1898	$320,052 26	$1,740,857 78	$2,060,910 34

CITY OF COLUMBUS—DUPLICATE OF 1898.

Statement showing the corporation tax levy for the year 1898. Levy, 12.21 mills. Valuation, sixty-three million, three hundred and three thousand, nine hundred and twenty dollars ($63,303,920).

PURPOSE.	LEVY, MILLS.	AMOUNT PRODUCED.
For a sinking fund for the payment of general bonds	1.075	$ 68,051 71
For interest on city bonded debt	3.365	213,017 68
To pay judgment against the city	.3	18,991 18
For general expense fund	1.	63,303 92
For police purposes	1.40	88,625 49
For fire department purposes	2.985	188,962 20
For sanitary purposes	.4	25,321 57

For city hall purposes	.085	5,380 83
For gas and gaslight purposes	1.	63,303 92
For sewerage and drainage	.1	6,330 39
For library purposes	.1	6,330 39
For city park	.035	2,215 64
For Goodale Park	.045	2,848 68
For Franklin Park	.055	3,481 71
For Livingston, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lexington, Martin, Dakota and W. Parks	.005	316 52
For workhouse	.060	3,798 23
For street repair fund (labor and material)	.2	12,660 78
Totals	12.21	$772,940 84

MONEY DERIVED FROM DOW TAX.

Collection of Dow liquor tax, June, 1898	$ 37,820 46
Collection of Dow liquor tax, December, 1898	38,889 32

(The firemen's pension fund, $4,472.45, from 1898, tax levied.)

CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Statement showing rate and valuation from 1882 to 1898:

YEARS.	RATE OF TAX LEVY FOR CITY PURPOSES.	TOTAL TAX RATE.	TOTAL VALUATION.
1882	6.8	$2 20	$31,455,720 00
1883	7.5	2 00	32,926,690 00
1884	5.8	2 16	33,939,370 00
1885	8.	2 14	35,279,170 00
1886	7.5	2 06	36,870,680 00
1887	8.	2 15	38,602,170 00
1888	8.	2 15	40,170,460 00
1889	8.	2 14	41,557,410 00
1890	9.86	2 30	43,663,270 00
1891	11.1	2 40	56,284,770 00
1892	11.1	2 60	57,203,660 00
1893	13.	2 80	59,060,530 00
1894	14.2	2 90	59,939,040 00
1895	12.36	2 70	61,086,700 00
1896	11.61	2 70	62,130,350 00
1897	11.71	2 70	62,685,080 00
1898	12.21	2 75	63,303,920 00

LIQUOR TRAFFIC TAXES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

According to settlement of liquor traffic taxes on duplicate of 1898 for December collection for Franklin County, as follows:

Number of saloons, 498.

Amount of tax collected (gross), $88,415.59.

The City of Columbus' proportion for city general expense fund and police, $38,889.32.

Amount paid over to State of Ohio, $25,790.05.

Amount credited to county poor fund, $16,928.12.

GENERAL EXPENSE. (COUNTY FUND.)

This fund, called county fund, is drawn upon for numerous purposes: For the payment of bills, all blank books, stationery, and blanks of all kinds used in all the county offices; witnesses and jurors paid upon the order of Clerk of Courts; witnesses and jurors in many cases in Probate Court; witnesses and jurors in criminal cases, justices of the peace and cases in the police court; official stenographers' fees are advanced from this fund; salaries of court bailiffs, salary of the law librarian, additional compensation to Common Pleas Judges, County Commissioners salaries, salary and compensation of County Auditor, Prosecuting Attorney and his assistants, Boards of Equalization, pay of all Assessors (whether real or personal), cost of conducting elections, judges and clerks, poll books, tally sheets, rent of rooms, etc.; clothing bills from State institutions for county patients, cost in lunacy and reform school cases in Probate Court, cost of making examinations of county treasury, pay in many cases to County Surveyor, viewers, chain carrier, markers, county roads, damages of many kinds, index bills, County Recorder, and Probate Court for deaths and birth (pay of jury commission not large). Also allowance to sheriff for boarding prisoners, burial of indigent soldiers, gas bills of court house and jail, bill for clothing, shoes, drugs, physician for county jail, bills to attorneys for defending prisoners, court house superintendent and janitors' salaries, disinfectant bills, and hundreds of bills for supplies; publication of County Commissioners' annual report, examiners' salary, and their report.

It takes nearly $200,000 per annum to run this fund. About one-half is paid upon the allowance of the Board of County Commissioners and one-half allowed by the statutes.

COUNTY SCHOOL FUND.

From the settlements made with the several School Treasurers of Franklin County for the year ending August 31, 1898:

Amount paid teachers—Elementary	$261,259 65
Amount paid teachers—High School	68,485 25
Amount paid managing and superintending	42,562 00
Amount paid for sites and buildings	95,937 40
Amount paid for redemption of bonds and interest	117,155 60
Amount paid for contingent expenses	97,102 89
Total expenditures for the year	$682,202 79

SCHOOL HOUSES AND GROUNDS.

Number of subdistricts and subdivisions of other districts is	244
Whole number of school houses—elementary	238
Whole number of school houses—high	4
Whole number of school rooms in county	687

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Elementary—ground and buildings	$2,230,000 00
High—ground and buildings	279,000 00
Total value, as reported August 31, 1898	$2,509,000 00

Number of teachers employed (entire county), 710.

SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

Number of school youths in eighteen townships	8,490
Number of school youths in school districts	35,137
Grand total, city and county, May, 1898	43,627

YEARLY ENUMERATION OF SCHOOL YOUTHS.

An Act to amend Section 4030 (as amended 87, O. L., page 80), of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, pertaining to yearly enumeration of school youth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Section 4030 (as amended 87 O. L., page 80), be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4030. There shall be taken in each district, annually, during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of May, an enumeration of all unmarried youth, noting sex, between six and twenty-one years of age,

resident within the district, and not temporarily there designating also the number between six and eight years of age the number between eight and fourteen years of age, the number between fourteen and sixteen years of age, the number between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, and the number residing in the Western Reserve, the Virginia military district, the United States military district, and in any original surveyed township or fractional township to which belongs Section 16, or other land in lieu thereof, or any other lands for the use of public schools, or any interest in the proceeds of such lands.

SEC. 2. Section 4030 (as amended 87 O. L., page 80), be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

HARRY C. MASON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ASAHEL W. JONES,
President of the Senate.

Passed April 25, 1898.

RESTRICTIONS AS TO CONTRACTS, AGREEMENTS, OBLIGATIONS, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

[Senate Bill No. 257.]

An Act to amend Section 2834b of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as passed April 27, 1896.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Section 2834b, as passed April 27, 1896 (92 O. L., page 341), be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2834b. The Commissioners of any county, the trustees of any township, and the Board of Education of any school district, except in cities of the first class, of first, second and third grade, shall enter into no contract, agreement or obligation involving the expenditure of money, nor shall any resolution or order for the appropriation or expenditure of money be passed by any Board of County Commissioners, Township Trustees or Board of Education, except in cites of the first class, of first, second and third grade, unless the Auditor or the Clerk thereof shall first certify that the money required for the payment of such obligation or appropriation is in the treasury to the credit of the fund from which it is to be drawn, or has been levied and placed on the duplicate, and in process of collection and not appropriated for any other purpose; which certificate shall be filed and

immediately recorded, and the sums so certified shall not thereafter be considered unappropriated until the county, township or Board of Education, except in cities of the first class, of first, second or third grade, is fully discharged from the contract, agreement or obligation, or so long as the order or resolution is in force, and all contracts, agreements or obligations, and all orders or resolutions entered into or passed contrary to the provisions of this section shall be void. Provided that none of the provisions of this section shall apply to the contracts authorized to be made by other provisions of law for the employment of teachers, officers and other school employes of Boards of Education.

SEC. 2. That original Section 2834b (92 O. L., page 341), of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as passed April 27, 1896, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

HARRY C. MASON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ASAHEL W. JONES,
President of the Senate.

Passed April 23, 1898.

ABSTRACT OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY, MONEYS AND CREDITS, 1898, IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO.

10,782	Horses—Townships	$ 391,644 00
3,915	Horses—Columbus	131,622 00
17,142	Cattle—Townships	342,069 00
445	Cattle—Columbus	8,798 00
101	Mules—Townships	2,765 00
30	Mules—Columbus	800 00
11,042	Sheep—Townships	35,973 00
	Sheep—Columbus	
29,734	Hogs—Townships	98,844 00
9	Hogs—Columbus	25 00
1,457	Carriages, Wagons—Townships	35,249 00
3,541	Carriages, Wagons—Columbus	115,747 00
	Personal property—Townships	350,893 00
	Personal property—Columbus	692,750 00
884	Watches—Townships	11,043 00
2,175	Watches—Columbus	44,684 00
671	Pianos and Organs—Townships	26,770 00

1,935	Pianos and Organs—Columbus	121,671 00
	Merchants' Stock—Townships	103,050 00
	Merchants' Stock—Columbus	1,691,274 00
	Banker or Jobber—Townships	3,320 00
	Banker or Jobber—Columbus	8,805 00
	Manufacturers' Stock—Townships	56,209 00
	Manufactures' Stock—Columbus	366,159 00
	Value of moneys—Townships	400,044 00
	Value of moneys—Columbus	424,633 00
	Value of Credits—Townships	1,161,430 00
	Value of Credits—Columbus	1,900,348 00
	Bonds and Stocks—Townships	24,720 00
	Bonds and Stocks—Columbus	377,802 00
46	Dogs valued by owner—Townships	1,918 00
86	Dogs valued by owner—Columbus	1,489 00
	Incorporated Companies, Banks and Railroads—Townships	3,373,840 00
	Incorporated Companies, Banks and Railroads—Columbus	4,050,000 00
	Grand total	$16,356,386 00

NOTICE.—This statement is made from the Assessor's books before having been gone over by the Board of Equalization, but is in the main correct.

TAYLOR ACT STREET ASSESSMENTS. (COLUMBUS.)

The following statement shows the amount of street assessments in the City of Columbus, for principal and interest, collected by County Treasurers from the year 1888 to the present time (1899), showing each year separate:

COLLECTION.	YEAR.	AMOUNT.
December,	1888	$ 102,837 84
June,	1889	116,621 84
December,	1889	168,912 41
June,	1890	123,243 84
December,	1890	198,577 28
June,	1891	152,054 61
December,	1891	247,007 53
June,	1892	225,018 70
December,	1892	303,188 51
June,	1893	209,497 92

December,	1893	218,641 26
June,	1894	245,083 18
December,	1894	328,815 99
June,	1895	187,856 33
December,	1895	213,912 83
June,	1896	181,371 91
December,	1896	221,101 15
June,	1897	174,310 64
December,	1897	196,647 71
June,	1898	162,694 47
December,	1898	168,487 36
Total collection		$4,145,883 31

BANKS.

The first bank in Columbus was incorporated February 23, 1816.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus.

The Clinton Bank was chartered in 1833.

The State Bank of Ohio by authority of an act of February 24, 1845.

Two branches were located in Columbus.

The Exchange Bank, May 24, 1845.

The Franklin Bank, July 1, 1845.

The First National Bank was organized in 1863.

The National Exchange Bank in 1864.

The Fourth National Bank in 1879.

The notes of each National Bank are secured by the deposit of government bonds.

Later banks were Hayden, Hutcheson & Co., Miller, Donaldson & Co., Bartlit & Smith, Rickly & Bro., Miller, Reinhard & Co., Brook, Butler & Co.

According to the tax returns made to the County Auditor in the month of May, 1898, banks in Franklin County as follows:

NATIONAL BANKS.

Deshler National Bank, Ohio National Bank, New First National Bank, Merchants' and Manufacturing National Bank, Clinton National Bank, Commercial National Bank, Hayden National Bank.

Total capital stock paid in	$2,000,000 00
Total surplus	172,000 00
Total undivided profits	88,332 50
Total	$2,260,332 50

INCORPORATED BANKS.

The Citizens' Savings Bank, the State Savings Bank and Trust Company, the Central Ohio Savings Bank, the Columbus Savings Bank, the Capital City Bank, the East End Savings Bank, the Market Exchange Bank.

Total capital stock paid in	$410,000 00
Total surplus and undivided profits	80,450 00
Total	$490,450 00

PRIVATE BANKS.

P. W. Huntington & Co., Reinhard & Co., Sessions & Co., Franklin County Bank.

Total capital	$120,000 00

In the town of Westerville, we have the Bank of Westerville.
In the town of Worthington, the Worthington Savings Bank.
In the town of Canal Winchester, the Winchester Bank.

NEW BANKS (INCORPORATED).

The Central Ohio Trust Company; capital, $50,000.
The Central Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Company; capital, $100,000.
The City Deposit Bank Company; capital, $50,000.

BANK TAX LAWS.

Under the provisions of Sections 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2768 and 2709, and amended Section 2766, 2808, 2809 and 2810, Revised Statutes of Ohio, O. L., Volume 80, pages 54, 55, banks or banking associations organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, or the United States, are required to report to the County Auditor, exhibiting in detail the resources and liabilities at the close of business on the first Wednesday after the first Monday of May. This class of banks pay a very liberal tax into the county treasury.

UNINCORPORATED BANKS AND BANKERS.

In pursuance of the provisions of Sections 2758, 2759, 2759A, 2759B, 2760 and 2761, of the Revised Statutes, and in conformity to the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio in the case of the Treasurer of Fayette County *vs.* The People's and Drover's Bank, rendered October 24, 1890, are required to make a return to the County Auditor, a sworn statement containing.

The average amount of all notes and bills receivable, discounted or purchased.

The average amounts of all accounts receivable.

The amount of real estate at its assessed value for taxation.

The amount of real estate at its assessed value for taxation.

The average amount of all deposits.

The average amount of accounts payable, exclusive of current deposit accounts.

Total of all debts to be deducted from the above credits.

The average amount of cash and cash items.

The true value in money of all furniture and other property.

The amount of capital paid in or employed in the banking business, showing the interest of each partner.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad leading out of Columbus was the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, a company chartered by a special act passed March 12, 1844. Road built 1848-1849.

The first passenger train passed over this road February 20, 1850.

[*Board of appraisers for railroad company.*] The County Auditors in the several counties in this State in which any railroad company now has, or hereafter may have, its track and roadway, or any part thereof, shall constitute a Board of Appraisers and Assessors for such railroad company. Any railroad company having its road, or any part thereof, in one county only, the Auditor of such county shall constitute such Board.—[59 V. 88, 1; S. & S., 766.]

The value of the railroad track is listed and taxed in the several counties, townships, independent school districts, cities or incorporated towns, in the proportion that the length of the main track in such county, township, independent school district, city or incorporated town, bears to the whole length of the road in the State.

The Board shall ascertain all personal property, which shall be held to include road bed, water and wood stations, and such other realty as is necessary to the daily running operations of the road, moneys and credits of such company, and the undivided profits, reserved or contingent fund of said company, whether the same may be in moneys, credits, or in any manner invested, and the actual value thereof in money; and also locomotives and cars not belonging to the company, but hired for its use or run under its control on its road by a sleeping car company or other company. The movable property of a railroad, called rolling stock, supplies, moneys, credits, personal property, tools, machinery, materials for repairs, and the

main track shall be taxed and apportioned in the same proportion that the length of such road in such county bears to the length thereof in all said counties or county, and to each city, village and district, or any part thereof, therein.

VALUATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE SEVERAL RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1898 IN FRANKLIN COUNTY AS PLACED ON THE TAX DUPLICATE.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (N. Div.), 2.38 miles	$ 46,020 00
Toledo & Ohio Central, 3.07 miles	29,990 00
Columbus, H. V. & T. Ry. Co., 3.3 miles	51,210 00
Norfolk & Western, 5.64 miles	47,320 00
Baltimore & Ohio (Co. Div.) 2.56 miles	39,320 00

ST. CLAIR SCHOOL DISTRICT.

P., C., C., C .& St. L. Ry. Co. (P. Div.), 21.76 siding	$130,440 00
P., C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (Col. & N. Div.), 1.78 miles	172,122 00
Baltimore & Ohio (C. & O. Div.), 1.5 miles	18,130 00
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co., .88 miles	11,770 00
Columbus, Akron & Col. Ry. Co., 1.65 miles	16,810 00
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., 1.58 miles	16,020 00

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Col., H. V. & T. Ry. Co., 5.08 miles	$ 60,040 00
Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co., .92 miles	8,650 00

WINCHESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Col., H. V. & T. Ry. Co., .5 mile	$ 6,550 00

GROVEPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Col., H. V. & T. Ry. Co., 1.6 miles	$ 20,190 00

WINCHESTER CORPORATION.

Col., H. V. & T. Ry. Co., .5 mile	$ 7,780 00

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

Col., H. V. & T. Ry. Co., 1.11 miles	$ 14,620 00
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., 6.35 miles	54,020 00

TRURO TOWNSHIP.

Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co., 11.08 miles	$111,160 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (N. Div.), .36 miles	6,800 00
Col., Sandusky & Hocking Ry. Co. (Leased), 7.6 miles	10,460 00
Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co., .36 miles	3,850 00

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co., 5.31 miles	$ 57,960 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (N. Div.), 5.31 miles	101,750 00

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

Col., Sandusky & Hocking Ry. Co., 2.57 miles	$ 11,300 00
Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co., 2.47 miles	27,180 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (N. Div.), 2.47 miles	47,840 00
C., Akron & C. Ry. Co., .96 miles	7,570 00
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., .3 miles	3,030 00

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

Col., Sandusky & Hocking Ry. Co., 7.31 miles	$ 41,490 00
Col., H. Valley & T. Ry. Co., 4.79 miles	63,680 00
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co., 5.35 miles	76,170 00
C., Akron & C. Ry. Co., 4.35 miles	32,670 00
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., 1 mile	13,400 00

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Col., H. V. & T. Ry. Co., 5.76 miles	$ 70,010 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (Ind. Div.), .3 miles	12,100 00

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co., 5.14 miles	$ 71,760 00
Col., Sandusky & Hocking Ry. Co., 5.17 miles	24,270 00

BLENDON TOWNSHIP.

Clev., Akron & Col. Ry. Co., 4.6 miles	$ 33,560 00

WESTERVILLE CORP.

C., Akron & Col. Ry. Co., .85 miles	$ 7,730 00

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

P., C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (Ind. Div.), 2 miles	$ 5,870 00
T. & O. C. Ry. Co., 4.05 miles	38,210 00

NORWICH TOWNSHIP.

T. & O. C. Ry. Co., 5.61 miles	$ 55,210 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (Ind. Div.), 4.63 miles	99,250 00

HILLIARD S. DISTRICT.

P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (Ind. Div.), 1.88 miles	$ 37,350 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (Ind. Div., Hilliard), .44 miles	10,620 00

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Col., H. V. & T. Ry. Co., 1.13 miles	$ 16,500 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (Ind. Div.), 3.83 miles	98,940 00
I., B. & W. Ry. Co. (C. S. & C.), 3.72 miles	35,480 00
P., C., C. & St. L Ry. Co. (L. M. Div.), 3.08 miles	48,240 00
Col. & Cin. Midland Ry. Co., 4.5 miles	29,310 00
T. & O. C. Ry. Co, 2.91 miles	29,370 00
T. & O. C. Ry. Co. (in Col. Ind. S. Dist.)	6,000 00

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (Ind. Div.)	$ 27,740 00

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

I., B. & W. Ry. Co. (Col., S. & C.), 4.84 miles	$ 43,830 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. (Little M. Div.), 6.63 miles	103,130 00

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

I., B. & W. Ry. Co. (C., S. & C.), 4.33 miles	$ 39,380 00
Col. & Cin. Midland Ry. Co., 3 miles	19,710 00

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Cin. Midland Ry. Co., 3 miles	$ 19,160 00
Cin, Midland Ry. Co. (Grove City S. Dist.), 1.8 miles	13,940 00
Cin. Midland Ry. Co. (Grove City), .2 miles	200 00

CITY OF COLUMBUS.

I., B. & W. (old C., S. & C. Ry. Co.), 1.92 miles	$ 22,570 00
Toledo & O. C. Ry. Co., 5.22 miles	80,630 00
C. & O. Div. (B. & O. Div.), .05 miles	16,200 00
C., H. V. & T. Ry. Co., 4.3 miles	139,700 00
Col. & Cin. Midland Ry. Co., .5 mile	4,360 00
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co., .08 mile	17,970 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (Pitts. Div.), 6.68 siding	23,380 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (N. Div.), .05 miles	47,120 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (Ind. Div.), 1.01 miles	62,020 00
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., 1.06 miles	13,930 00
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. (L. M. Div.), 3.29 miles	72,350 00

The property of the Union Depot Company, taxable value for 1898, $281,960.

The buildings on the High street viaduct, those on the south are owned by the Pan-Handle; those on the north by the Big Four.

The Pennsylvania Company have large interests in High street real property, which is appraised by the District Assessor. The same can be said of other companies, that they, too, pay real estate tax.

1853.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the admirable condition of this road. Under the superintendency of Judge Mitchell, prosperity and success cannot but attend it. We found in the *New York Tribune* a statement from the president. It will doubtless be highly satisfactory to the stockholders of the company:

The Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad is rapidly approaching its termination and final completion. The eastern division, extending from Columbus to Urbana, a distance of over forty-six miles, is now finished, and was formally opened for business on the 17th ult. Four regular trains pass over it daily, connecting at Columbus with the trains of the Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, and of the Central Ohio roads; and at Urbana with those of the Mad River and Lake Erie road, forming a connection with Cincinnati via Dayton, and also with Sandusky, by this new route.

The business of this division, being a fraction less than one-half of the entire line, for the six days amounted to $1,200, and will doubtless be very greatly increased as soon as the connections are well understood by the traveling public. The work on the remaining fifty-six miles of the line, extending from Urbana to Union City, is progressing well—the masonry and bridges are all finished, and with the present force the grade will be ready for the iron in less than ninety days. The rails for this part of the line are now being delivered, and it is confidently believed will be ready before the close of navigation, so as to be laid down during the fall and early part of the coming year. This road, when finished, will constitute a link of 102 miles in length of one of the trunk lines of railroad, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Great West, and will form the only direct connection between Columbus and Indianapolis, a distance of 128 miles, by a uniform gauge.

The recent attempt made by the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Company to set aside an existing contract between them and the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Company, providing for a through line between the capitals of the two States, of a uniform gauge, having been overruled by a late decision of Judge McLean, of the United States District Court, it is believed that the question of gauge is fully settled. It is also proper for me to state, for the information of the friends of this road, that during the last year three companies have been organized and consolidated, under the law of Indiana, to construct a railroad from Union City, the western terminus of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, to Laport, Iowa, via Marion and Peru. With this line at Marion, the Logansport and

Marion Road is, by a contract now entered into, to be connected; and with all these lines the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Company have a contract for a perpetual running connection, with other privileges of very great importance to her interests. By the Logansport line, a connection is formed with the Peoria and Burlington line, which terminates at Logansport.

Fifty miles of this new line, from Union to Marion, is now under contract, with ample basis to secure its completion, and on thirty sections of the line a good force is now at work. At Columbus, the eastern terminus of this road, in addition to the advantages already obtained by connecting with the Cleveland and Wheeling lines, the Steubenville and Indiana road, which brings us in connection with Pittsburg, is to be extended immediately, from Newark to Columbus; this and the Hocking Valley road must add largely to the business of this road.

The important position occupied by the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana railroad must make it a paying road as soon as it is completed.

M. G. MITCHELL, *President.*

October 8, 1853.

[May 10, 1853.]

The project of a railway—the Broad Gauge—from New York, by Easton, Franklin and Mercer, Pennsylvania, by Warren and Franklin, Ohio, is receiving new life and impetus. Capitalists have taken it in charge, and seemed determined to push it on. In connection with this project, a convention was held at Massillon on the 26th and 27th of April—last week—well attended from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Columbus had a strong delegation there. Among other things we notice, was a resolution for the organization of a new company in Ohio (throwing aside the Franklin charter), under the general law of this State. The committee to draft the articles is composed of Messrs. William Neil, Samuel Medary, John Miller, J. F. Bartlett and John L. Gill. The present design of our Columbus friends is to extend the line through that city, to connect at Maysville with the Southern trunk, from thence by Lexington, etc. William Dennison, Esq., was appointed to visit the several points in Kentucky interested in this matter. It behooves our citizens to look to this in time, and see that Cincinnati is not lost sight of.—Gazette.

From the conduct of the railroad influences of Cincinnati, heretofore, in relation to the "Broad Guage," it seemed that Cincinnati was to be "kept in sight" in a fashion quite peculiar. By the way, the inflammatory spirit running riot over Cincinnati in periodical paroxysms might make it dangerous to the interests of the company to take another railroad thither. Capital never seeks a riotous locality.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The number of incorporated companies doing business in Columbus on April 10, 1898, was one hundred and sixty concerns, the total taxable valuation amounting to two million, six hundred and seventy-six thousand,

nine hundred and ninety dollars ($2,676,990). This does not include railroad and insurance companies.

Incorporated companies, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 2744, Revised Statutes of Ohio, provides for the assessment of all property in the State, and for levying taxes thereon, according to its true value in money, of all personal property, moneys, credits, etc.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The number of insurance companies doing business in Franklin County that done business between January 1, 1897, and January 1, 1898, was two hundred and ten companies, and returned for taxation a total valuation of seven hundred and twentyeight thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars ($728,250).

The tax collected by the County Treasurer in December, 1898, was $20,148.

Insurance companies, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 2745, Revised Statutes, and amended O. L., Vol. 85, page 183, and April 19, 1893, are required to make a sworn statement of the gross amount of premiums received for foreign insurance companies. This return must be made in May, and include business done for the year ending December 31st. In life and accident companies, in some cases commissions are deducted, and when they pay the tax the time for payment is on or before November 20th they pay for full tax year.

[NOTE.—By authority of another act the firemen's pension fund gets one-half of the amount that is produced by the city council levy, which gave to fund in March, 1899, a sum of $4,472. This is about $200 more than one year ago.]

VOTES POLLED IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

OCTOBER 8, 1850.

GOVERNOR.

Reuben Wood, Dem	2,918
William Johnston, Whig	3,093
Edward Smith, F. S	76
Total vote	6,087

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Thomas Sparrow, Dem	2,944
Ben F. Martin, Whig	3,113

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Moses Seymour, Dem.....2,940
Eli F. Jennings, Whig.....3,105

VOTE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, 1896.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896.

William McKinley, R.....20,291
William J. Bryan, D.....18,236
William J. Bryan, P..... 84
J. Levering, Pro..... 157
C. E. Bentley, Nat. P..... 60
C. H. Matchett, Soc. L..... 11
John M. Palmer, Nat. D..... 214

Total vote, 39,387.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1897.

Asa S. Bushnell, R.....16,487
Horace L. Chapman, D.....17,836
John C. Holliday, Pro..... 269
Jacob S. Coxey, Peo..... 137
Julius Dexter, Nat. Dem..... 175
William Watkins, Soc. Labor..... 53
S. J. Lewis, Negro Pro..... 30
John Richardson, Liberty..... 40

Total vote, 35,027.

VOTE FOR COUNTY TREASURER, 1898.

Nelson A. Sims, R.....17,135
Samuel A. Kinnear, D.....16,545
Joseph J. Smith, Pro..... 295
Joseph F. Higgins, U. R..... 197

VOTE FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR, 1898.

Morton Hays, R.....17,037
Jacob Reeb, Sr., D.....16,530
David Spencer, Pro..... 315
Charles C. Pomeroy, U. R..... 229

GENEALOGISTS CHOOSE QUARTERS.

[From Columbus Dispatch, April 28, 1899.]

Permanent quarters for the old Northwest Genealogical Society of the city were selected last evening by the society, at 620 East Long street, the building being leased by the society for three years. The society is a growing

one, and has received a letter from the Smithsonian Institute at Washington complimenting it in the purpose and scope of its work and the value it might be in its collection, preservation and dissemination of historical data of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, the original States of the old Northwest territory, and the genealogy of families located there.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

TO BE MADE OF COLUMBUS AND VICINITY, TAKING IN AN AREA OF FIVE HUNDRED SQUARE MILES—GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES HERE.

[Columbus Evening Dispatch, May 3, 1899.]

A work of considerable importance to this community, and necessitating about seven months' labor on the part of a force of half a dozen or more surveyors from the United States geological service, will be commenced in this locality to-morrow.

The force of surveyors are already on the scene, and the object to be gained is to secure a topographical map of Columbus and vicinity, taking in a radius of about five hundred square miles.

Mr. Hersey Munroe, of the United States geological survey has charge of the work, and has taken up his headquarters at the Great Southern hotel, where he is at present engaged in laying out the plans for his force of workmen. The work will be commenced to-morrow, and will be prosecuted daily until completed.

The topographical base to be made is for the geological report which is soon to be published, and the topographical map can be used for almost every purpose, such as the mapping out of railroad routes, canals, the laying out of public highways, etc.

In the proposed map will be shown all the public highways and all houses within the radius. In every township within the prescribed territory will be placed a metal bench mark plate, showing the correct elevation above the sea level. A record of the location of these bench plate marks will be kept by the surveyors, and it will be an easy matter for surveyors to ascertain just where to find them if necessary.

In placing the mark plates, which will contain the exact level, with datum, secure plates will be selected, either in the masonry of township houses, on rocks near the roadway, or on iron poles imbedded in the ground for the purpose.

In the topographical map, the exact elevation will be shown every twenty feet; also the various contours. It will require about seven months to complete the work, on account of the detail; the map will also show all timber area, nature of crops raised, analysis of soil, and various other information of a decided character.

When the work of survey is completed, the map will be published by the interior department of the government, under the supervision of Director Charles D. Walcott, and copies can be obtained from the official at the mere cost of printing.

As soon as the topographic map is completed and published, the geological survey will follow up with its investigation, and the whole will be published in atlas form by the government.

An effort was made at the last session of the Ohio Legislature to pass a bill which provided co-operation with the geological survey in this work, and such a bill went through the senate, but was held up in the house on account of war expenses. The object of this co-operation was to secure such a map of the entire State.

Other States have co-operated with the service, the sum of $75,000 having been appropriated by New York, Maryland, Maine and Illinois, for such purposes. New York alone has, for the past several years, appropriated $25,000 annually for the work, and about a third of the work in that State has been completed.

In 1898 a survey of the kind contemplated in this locality was made of Cincinnati and vicinity, and previous to that the area of Ironton was gone over. The work is taken up in areas divided by degree lines, and not by counties.

In the party which will survey this vicinity, in addition to Mr. Munroe, are Messrs. C. F. Horton, J. P. Mack, W. F. Hammond and Byron E. White.

FARMERS' UNION.

The following are the officers of the Farmers' Union:

President, W. R. Postle, Camp Chase, Ohio.
Vice-President, W. T. Betz, South Columbus, Ohio.
Secretary, J. B. Davis, Hilliard, Ohio.
Treasurer, J. W. Garrett, North Columbus, Ohio.
Executive Committee, T. C. Hoover, Briggsdale, Ohio; D. C. Brand, Dublin, Ohio; Wayne Smith, Worthington, Ohio.

FRANKLIN FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

President, J. F. Bachman.
Vice-President, J. M. Lehman.
Secretary, E. S. Tussing.
Executive Committee, O. D. Harris, William Strickler, C. A. Stevenson, Mrs. Rhoda Rohr, Mrs. Ella Baird.

SOUTHERN FRANKLIN COUNTY INSTITUTE.

President, Samuel Taylor.
Vice-President, John Fippin.
Secretary, J. W. Linebaugh.
Treasurer, E. Ed Miller.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Samuel Taylor, Pleasant Corners, Ohio.

FRANKLIN COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

Taken from county record of bonds. Issued by the Board of County Commissioners April 1, A. D. 1899:

Balance of bonds outstanding, Leonard avenue viaduct	$ 15,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, West Fifth avenue bridge	2,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Frank road bridge	7,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Grand View avenue bridge	8,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Gahanna river bridge	7,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Town street bridge	15,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Taylor bridge	4,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Westerville bridge	11,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Big Darby bridge	11,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, East Broad street bridge	20,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, St. Clair avenue viaduct	19,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Clifton avenue bridge	20,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Coe road bridge	8,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Columbus and Sunbury bridge	13,000 00
Total	$152,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Norwich tp. cemetery road	$ 6,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Mifflin tp. cemetery road	6,000 00
Balance of bonds outstanding, Slate Hill, Col. and Del. road	6,000 00
Total	$ 18,000 00
Bonds issued for completion of county jail	$ 15,000 00
Deficiency bonds (county, poor and bridge funds)	$400,000 00
Bridge emergency bonds, first issue (orig. 50m.)	45,000 00
Bridge emergency bonds, second issue (orig. 23m.)	20,000 00
Bridge emergency bonds, third issue	15,000 00
Bridge emergency funds, fourth issue	120,000 00
Total	$600,000 00
This makes the regular county debt April 1, 1899	$785,000 00

The interest on this debt is payable semi-annually. The bonds mature at different annual periods for the next twenty years.

SUBURBAN ROAD IMPROVEMENT DEBT.

The roads are improved by order of the Board of County Commissioners by special act of the General Assembly. The cost and expense thereof, taxed to persons owning the real estate abutting thereon, is now

being fought out in the courts. The said owners in many instances enjoined the Treasurer from collection of the tax. The money from the sale of the bonds is all paid out. Bonds and interest are now partly due and no balances to meet them. Just when and what the outcome will be no person can tell.

The following will show the indebtedness April 1, 1899, by bonds signed by the Board of County Commissioners outstanding:

The West Fifth avenue improvement—Clinton, Perry and Franklin townships	$ 53,000 00
The North Fourth street improvement—Clinton township	85,000 00
The East Broad street improvement—Marion township	34,000 00
The North High street improvement—Clinton township	79,000 00
The North Broadway improvement—Clinton township	32,000 00
The Fifteenth avenue improvement—Clinton township	13,000 00
The Wyandot avenue improvement—Clinton township	4,500 00
The Neil and Kingery E. Fifth avenue improvement—Mifflin township	6,000 00
The Kenwood avenue improvement—Clinton township	10,500 00
The Woodland avenue improvement—Mifflin township (2m. law)	10,500 00
Total amount	$327,500 00

In each case the bonds are six per cent. interest bonds. Interest payable semi-annually.

DECENNIAL APPRAISEMENT OF REAL ESTATE, YEAR 1900.

Authority for causing maps to be prepared for the use of the decennial appraisers is found in Section 2789 of the Revised Statutes. This section requires the Auditor of the county, as soon as practicable after the 1st day of March, 1880, and every tenth year thereafter, to make out and deliver to the Assessors of each district in his county an abstract from the books in his office, containing a description of each tract, lot or real property, situate within such district, with the name of the owner thereof and the number of acres or quantity of land contained therein, and also a map of each township and town within such district.

SECTION 2814. The Auditor shall lay before the Board of Equalization the returns made by the District Assessors, with the additions which he shall have made thereto; and they shall then immediately proceed to equalize such valuations, so that each tract or lot shall be entered on the tax list at its true value, and for this purpose they shall observe the following rules:

1. They shall raise the valuation of such tracts and lots of real property as in their opinion have been returned below their true value to such price or sum as they may believe to be the true value thereof, agreeable to the rules prescribed by the title for the valuation thereof.

2. They shall reduce the valuation of such tract and lots as in their opinion have been returned above their true value, as compared with the average valuation of the real property of such county, having due regard to their relative situation, quality of soil, improvements, natural and artificial advantages possessed by each tract or lot.

3. They shall not reduce the aggregate value of the real property of the county below the aggregate value thereof as returned by the Assessors, with the addition made thereto by the Auditor, as hereinbefore required.

New buildings are added to the tax duplicate each year as appraised by the assessors of personal property. With the growth and development of the country, this new value in ten years amounts to a large sum. In Columbus, annually, eight hundred new structures or changes would increase the taxable valuation in ten years, say, $10,000,000. Real estate is now supposed to be taxed at its true value in money. Many persons have it firmly in their mind that real estate should be appraised at two-thirds of its value, and that this amount would represent the true value, as real estate was hardly ever sold for cash, and on time given there are losses. However, there is one thing sure; in many sections values have so changed that it is difficult to realize a perfectly equitable adjustment. Assessments should not be based on a few sales made at extravagant and fancy prices. One of the principal inducements to attract capital to our city is to have a fair and equitable rate of taxation.

Real estate is worth nothing except in its capacity to produce rent or its equivalent—a useful occupation by the owner—and the amount of this rent marks its value. Every owner of real estate is getting the most rent he can, and he surely knows the value.

REAL ESTATE VALUATION.

Lands and the improvements and buildings thereon, or affixed thereto, shall be valued at their full, true value, estimated at a price they would bring at a fair, voluntary, private sale, not a forced or sheriff's sale, taking into consideration the fertility of the soil, the vicinity of the same to railroads, macadamized roads, clay roads, State or county roads, cities, towns, villages, rivers, water privileges on same, or in the vicinity of the same, the location of any railroad, or any other local advantage of situation. In-lots and out-lots in all towns, cities or villages, with the improvements thereon, or affixed thereto, valued at their true cash value, taking into

consideration all the local advantages upon actual view of the premises, the valuation of lands, lots, or parts of lots, set down in a separate column, the buildings in a separate column, for that purpose.

This subject of real estate valuation should be looked into by every taxpayer. This valuation for 1900, to last for ten years, should be done right, and not guessed at.

EQUALITY OF ASSESSMENTS.

It looks as though equality of assessments can never be secured as long as responsibility is divided and a specific method for ascertaining values not prescribed by law. There must be one responsible head—one person who shall have control of the matter—and say what shall go in all things. With the Assessors, the first original assessment of land and buildings is the one that is the very groundwork to build upon. If this is done wrong by the Assessor, it is wrong the ten years through. No county, city or State Board of Equalization can do very much good. If they start to tinker, talk and patch up, they do great harm in many cases. The owner of property added, too, makes a merry howl, a few make the changes, and hundreds are not changed; hundreds want change, and there you are. The State Board is too large, and they, too, are apt to fight for low values for home districts and do injustice to others. The Assessor should be held wholly responsible for the proper performance of the work and be free from interference of any one. This is an office held by every Assessor, that should be divorced from outside influence. When questions arise the head should make the final decision on all appeals.

Assessors are subjected to pressure. They are imposed upon by many who have wealth, influence and special interests, and are deceived in many ways.

VALUE, TRUE VALUE, VALUATION.

MEANING OR INTERPRETATION OF THE WORDS, "VALUE," "TRUE VALUE," AND VALUATION.

S. T. Thomas, Assistant Attorney, District of Columbus, rendered a decision July 1, 1891, which read as follows:

"I am asked by one of the Assistant Assessors to interpret the words 'value,' 'true value,' and 'valuation,' found in the law of 1883.

"The word 'value' may mean one of two things, the utility of an object or its purchasing power. Value differs from price in this, that the price of a thing may be above or below its value. The word 'value,' as used in the tax act of 1883 means, I think, market value; that is, not what a piece of

property would bring at a forced sale, but what persons generally—if those desiring to purchase were found—would be willing to pay for it. 'True value' means what a thing is reasonably and fairly worth, and not a fictitious or speculative value. 'Valuation' is the act of ascertaining the worth of a thing.

"In the report of the select committee to investigate tax assessments in the District of Columbia I find the following:

"OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
"WASHINGTON, April 18, 1892.

"HON. SIR: Agreeable to the request of your committee herewith please find copy of the resolutions adopted by said Board July 7, 1891, as its rule of action in making assessments:

" '*Resolved,* That in making the assessment of real property in the District of Columbia for the triennial period beginning with the fiscal year, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, the terms "value" and "true value," used in the existing law governing it, shall be regarded as meaning one and the same thing, to wit: true or intrinsic value; and that the measure of such true or intrinsic value is that amount in lawful money which such property would probably bring at a force sale under adverse circumstances.

" '*Resolved,* That the above rule of "value" and "true value" shall be adhered to equally in all parts of the said District in making the said assessments.'

Respectfully submitted.

"JOHN F. COOK, *Secretary.*

"Chairman Select Committee to Investigate Tax Assessments in the District of Columbia, House of Representatives, U. S."

TAX RATE.

HOW TO REDUCE THE SAME.

You cannot reduce taxes without reducing expenses. Bonds cost money. It is easy to get into debt, but hard to get out. All schemes for expenditures should be avoided. All special legislation authorizing the issue of bonds, the borrowing of money, the contracting of debts, and the loaning of the credit of the city, county, village or township should be cut off. In Franklin County, with a taxable valuation of $84,000,000, when one mill will produce the snug little sum of $84,000, the money should be in the treasury before spending it.

Local debts have increased. Extravagance has crept into every branch of public business. Economy is now needed in every branch of our local government. Every official should be required to practice strict economy.

Pay off all the old debts as they become due and stop the interest. This fellow called interest works all day, works while we sleep all night, and in time will land you sure.

CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Population in 1880, 51,647.
Population in 1890, 88,150.
Population in 1899, 140,000.
Columbus is a railroad center.
Columbus has one of the best street railway systems in the United States.
Columbus is about the best city in the United States.

TRADE WITH NEIGHBORS.

[From the Columbus Citizen, April 28, 1899.]

With its many natural advantages, Columbus does not find it difficult to increase its business transactions with cities and towns situated within a large circle of which the capital is the center. By trade excursions and other means, much has already been accomplished, but much more could be and should be done.

One method of extending the sales of Columbus merchants is to increase the circulation of Columbus newspapers throughout the State. The influence of the newspapers of this city in interesting people of other parts of the State in Columbus is far greater than is generally understood. If the farmers and residents of cities for miles around Columbus read daily the newspapers of this city, they will come to regard Columbus as the natural place for them to visit and do their buying. In every town the people look upon some city as their natural Mecca. What city that is, depends largely upon what newspaper they read. Hence, The Citizen urges all loyal Columbus people to boom Columbus newspapers when visiting in the towns and rural homes of the State.

BOARD OF TRADE INFLUENCE.

[Columbus Evening Dispatch, May 3, 1899.]

The social session of the Board of Trade last evening was an occasion of much interest, and ought to be of advantage to the city in many ways. There were brought together about the table representatives of the city and State governments, of educational interests of State and city and of the local manufacturing and mercantile interests, and the words spoken on behalf of each of these interests were listened to by hundreds of men whose influence, unitedly exerted, cannot fail to be a power for good.

There is really no end to the good that may be accomplished by an interchange of opinions in this free fashion. Men come to know other men as they did not before; to understand their aims, and to appreciate their difficulties and thus better to judge of their achievements.

It is good for the city to be reminded of what it owes to the State, and for the State to feel the pulse of the city; there is a better and wider recogni-

tion of the mutual helpfulness and the duties that each owes to the other. It is good to hear the representatives of the commercial and manufacturing interests speak; what concerns them should be of concern to the city, and what concerns the welfare of the city is naturally of concern to them. Expressions by municipal officers, too, are most advantageous. The pledge to good service cannot be too often taken, and the support which may be given by such a body of business men as the Board of Trade is something worth striving for. And the cordial nature of the intercourse last night was a guarantee of a hearty support of any administration that would give good government, beautify the city, keep it clean and reduce the tax rate by an economy which, while cutting off nothing necessary to the comfort or safety of the people, shall permit no extravagance and wink at no corruption.

It was a happy moment which gave birth to the idea of these banquets with their after-dinner oratory, and the success of the two that have thus far been held seems amply to demonstrate the advantage of their continuance.

BUGGY INDUSTRY

HAS MADE COLUMBUS KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD—MANUFACTURE OF VEHICLES HERE COMMENCED BEFORE 1870—OVER FOURTEEN HUNDRED LABORERS NOW EMPLOYED IN MAKING CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE INDUSTRY, ITS BEGINNING AND ITS PROGRESS FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS.

[From Press-Post, April 30, 1899.]

There is perhaps nothing that has accomplished so much in making Columbus known abroad as her carriage industry. Columbus buggies have for years been sold in every State in the Union, and in every country on the face of the earth. The manufacture of buggies and carriages was commenced in Columbus prior to 1870, and the industry has experienced a substantial and continuous growth from that time until the present. The output from the Columbus buggy factories has always consisted of the highest and best grades of work, which fact has contributed largely to its universal popularity. As for styles manufactured there is almost unlimited varieties to select from. One company publishes a catalogue of nearly a hundred different designs.

There have been several new buggy factories established within the past few years which are now operating a very successful business. There are two reasons assigned for the advantages offered now by the city as a center for the manufacture of buggies. First—That so many skilled laborers live here; and, second—The factories that have existed here for so long have won a most enviable reputation for the city as well as for themselves.

A representative of the Press-Post recently made an investigation of the extent of the industry, and from the figures furnished by the representatives of the various factories compiled the following statistics: There are now engaged in the manufacture of buggies in Columbus 1,400 laborers, exclusive of office forces, traveling men, etc. The amount of capital invested is $1,200,000; the number of vehicles turned out annually is 28,575, the value of which aggregates $2,660,000 annually. The concerns taken into consideration in compiling these figures are: Buckeye Buggy Company, located at 482 North High street; Climax Buggy Company, located at the corner of Spring street and

Dennison avenue; Columbus Buggy Company, located at 277 North High street; Columbus Carriage Manufacturing Company, located at the intersection of High street and the Hocking Valley railway; Columbus Vehicle Company, located at the west end of Buttles avenue; M. and E. K. Hayes, located at 203 East Town street; Monarch Vehicle Company, located at 188 West Broad street; Scioto Buggy Company, located at 504 West Buttles avenue; Warren-Southwick Carriage Company, located at the corner of Cleveland avenue and Grove street, and Parsons Vehicle Company, located at the corner of Dennison avenue and Spruce street.

In addition to the factories enumerated, there are many shops of greater or less importance, that do repair work as a rule, but turn out some new work. There are also establishments that make parts of buggies only. Perhaps the most important of these is the Excelsior Seat Company, which manufacture only seats and bodies. This company employs one hundred and twenty-five hands and turns out goods to the value of $125,000 annually.

The Peters and Herron Dash Company make dashes and fenders exclusively, employing one hundred persons and turning out 300,000 dashes annually.

The Brown Manufacturing Company produce carriage lamps, while the Lanman Company and Berry Bros. manufacture clips, bolts and other carriage hardware.

The Columbus Rubber Tire and Supply Company manufacture rubber tires for carriages. The company is operating at the rate of one thousand sets per year.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

[From clipping in Cleveland Morning Post, July 30, 1865. Pasted in a scrap book owned by L. T. Strader.]

The Sixtieth Regiment, O. V. I., arrived at the depot this morning at two o'clock, from camp near Washington, D. C., which place it left on Friday, July 28th. The number of men at present is four hundred and five; officers, fifteen.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, on the 24th day of April, 1864, being made up of companies recruited for various other regiments from different parts of the state, but was finally consolidated into the Sixtieth. Companies G and H were originally the Ninth and Tenth Companies of Ohio Sharp Shooters. As soon as organized this regiment was sent to aid Grant, in his movement on Richmond, being assigned to First Division, Second Brigade, Ninth Army Corps; and although in service but fifteen months, it saw much hard work in the field.

The following list of battles in which it has bourne honorable part, is a record that any veteran regiment might feel proud: Wilderness, Nye Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Coal Harbor, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, Capture of Petersburg.

The flag of this regiment floated from the dome of the court house of captured Petersburg early the next forenoon after the evacuation.

LEVI T. STRADER.

Levi T. Strader is fifty-four years of age, and was born in Jackson township, this county. In 1864 he enlisted in Captain House's company, A, Sixtieth O. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia, and was the color sergeant of this regiment. He has the honor of being one of the sergeants who placed the Stars and Stripes on the dome of the courthouse of captured Petersburg, Virginia. After the close of the war Mr. Strader was a book-keeper with Miller, Reinhard & Co., bankers, and afterward Deputy Auditor under S. E. Kile. He succeeded Mr. Kile, being elected Auditor himself at the November election, 1874, for the term of two years. His opponent was James H. Hess. Strader won out by 383 majority. The county in those days was 2,600 Democratic. Strader ran for re-election in 1876. His opponent this time was S. I. McCoy. This time Strader was elected by 1,140 majority. He was the first Republican ever elected to this office in Franklin County, and giving him four years. This large vote was brought about by the fight made through his entire term in the interest of taxpayers, having rejected illegal tax levies amounting to many thousands of dollars. The rate of taxation was brought down from $2.52 to $2 on each $100 valuation. After the fight was won all of the departments fell in line and public expenditures were carefully looked after and the tax rate took a drop.

In the year 1878, Strader, at the solicitation of many persons, was induced to go on the ticket. Emil Kiesewetter, a book-keeper for P. Hayden & Sons, was nominated by the Democratic party, and was elected. The office was turned over to him, with all tax duplicates completed. When W. H. Halliday, our present Auditor, was elected in 1893, and before he went into the office, October 15, 1894, he asked Mr. Strader to accept a position with him. After several weeks' hesitation he accepted, and to-day he can be found any hour at his place. He is well posted on county affairs, and is very deserving.

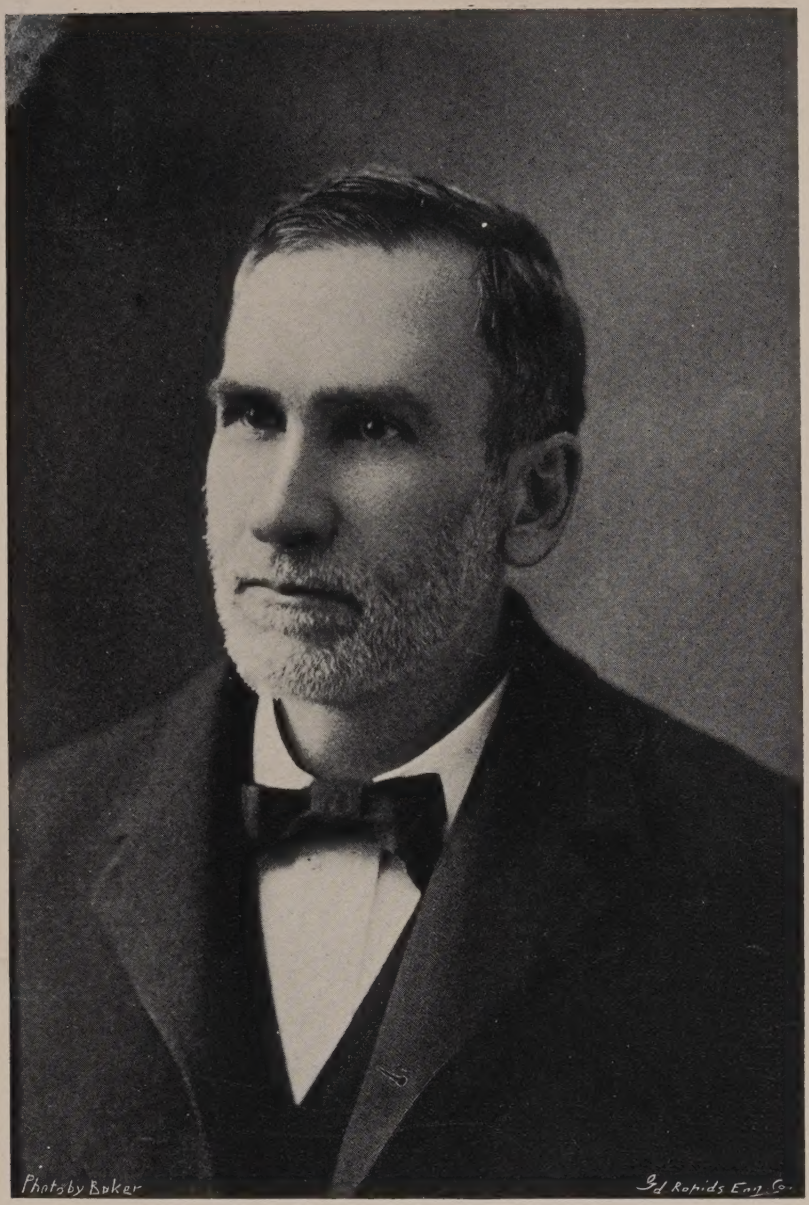
NOTICE.

To the People of Franklin County, Ohio:

About the year 1904 I expect to issue a book entitled, "Five Thousand Facts, Franklin County, Ohio," two volumes. All persons who receive this present little book free, will confer a favor if they will read carefully and acknowledge receipt of same, giving their opinion as to its merits, etc.

Very truly yours,

LEVI T. STRADER.



Yours truly
Levi T. Strader.

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